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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1865. NO. 159.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Prints, Shootings and Shirtings,
All widths, from 18¾ cts. upward, about one-half former prices, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Open this Day,
Fifty pieces Poplin Lustres, at 75, embracing all colors, a reduction of 37½ cents per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Open this Day,
One case Rage Poplin, quite new styles, at 75 cents, the most beautiful goods, and at the prices of three years since, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Blood Searcher.
J. M. Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, for scrofula and all skin diseases, wholesale and retail, at Felton's drug store, Fifth street, second door below Postoffice.

English Opera.
"The Rose of Castile" has proved the most successful opera yet Produced, and has attracted the most brilliant and crowded audiences. It is presented for the last time to-night. The Troupe remain but three nights more. Improve the chance to hear it.

Greenwood Institute.
For young ladies. The Spring and Summer Session, of twelve weeks, will open on the 16th of April, 1865, the vacation occurring during the months of July and August. Address Mrs. C. T. Grant, principal New Brighton, Pa.

Public Sale
Of the late Mr. Avery's horses, carriage, wagons, harness &c. A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell at the stables, corner of East Lane and Liberty street, Allegheny, this day, at 10 o'clock, the horses, carriage, spring wagons and other property of the late Charles Avery.

Take Notice.
The annual meeting of the stock and bond holders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company's office, to-day, at 10 a. m., at the Company's office, in this city. It is understood that as soon as the meeting is organized it will adjourn to the Board of Trade Room, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, to hear and consider the annual report.

The Beauties of Spring.
Wm. Fleming, No. 128 Wood street has just returned from the East, having just laid in the most extensive and beautiful stock of Gents and Youth's Fine Felt Hats of all the various grades and colors, gents fine silk hats, cloth and cassimere hats, gents and boys caps, children's fancy caps; also, ladies and misses hats, trimmed and untrimmed. These who desire it can have their hats trimmed to order in his establishment by a milliner of superior taste, at the shortest notice. Don't forget the place. Wm. Fleming's First Class Hat and Cap Store, 128 Wood street.

Sensible Action of the Michigan Democracy.
The Democrats of Michigan held a State Convention, in Detroit, on Friday last, and although there were only fifty-four delegates present, it is represented as having been the most harmonious gathering of the Democracy that has come together in that State for some time. The object for which the Convention was called was to nominate candidates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University. The Convention nominated candidates for Regents, but declined putting in the field a candidate for the Supreme Judgship, in opposition to the Union candidate and present incumbent, for the following reasons: That the independence and integrity of the judges secures to the people an impartial administration of justice; that the experience of the times imperatively demanded that they be preserved from the corruptions of the day, and that having confidence in the Court as at present constituted; therefore, with a view of preventing the judiciary, so far as practicable, from being made the subject of mere partizan contest, no nomination would be made. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Democracy are in a minority in Michigan, which may account for the above action of the State Convention.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writes as follows: We have fine weather again in Washington, and the crowds have left for the most part. The Senate is in extraordinary session to confirm the nominations as the President may send in, or at least to act upon them. I was glad to see that Mr. Johnson, the new Vice President, had the good sense to invite Senator Foote to the chair immediately after calling the roll Monday. After the unfortunate proceedings of Saturday it was to be hoped that he would not long remain in the chair. The country by this time knows that Mr. Johnson was intoxicated when he made his speech. There are one or two palliating facts which should be stated. Mr. Johnson was unwell, and upon arriving in the capital, he committed the dreadful mistake of swallowing a tumbler brimming with raw whisky. In this condition he went into the Senate chamber—and the scene that followed those who were present and witnessed it will not soon forget. If it were possible it should be passed over in silence, but it is not possible. The thousands present cannot conceal the disgrace, and I dare say most of them desire to have it known, that it may be severely condemned.

POSTMASTER'S CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—The following are the names of the Postmasters confirmed by the United States Senate, in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio: F. Bishop, at Oil City, Venango county, Pa.; Jos' M. Sterrett, at Erie, Erie county, Pa.; Wm. H. Dockey, at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa.; Colla Lover, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa.; James R. Barber, at Titusville, Pa.; Ernest G. Kreman, at Bucklannon, Va.; Robert Brigham, at Franklin, Pa., Wm. H. P. Denny, at Circleville, Ohio; Albert Warren, at Jefferson, Ohio; Jos. Drouillard, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Late News Items.
The President has for the last few days been confined to his bed with influenza.

The jewelry store of A. B. Van Cott, Milwaukee, was robbed to the amount of $20,000 on the night of the 5th inst.

There is now in circulation an exact *fac similie* of the $100 Treasury notes, issued under the act of February, 1862, so well executed that good judges might be deceived by it. Upon close examination, however, the fraud may be easily detected. The spurious note is smaller than the genuine one, and the coloring on the back is paler and less distinct than the genuine bill. The words "One hundred dollars," on the right hand side of the counterfeit, are smaller than the genuine note, the lettering also is different. Our business men should be on the look-out for these notes.

The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows with previous returns:

	Mar. 11	Mar. 4	Feb. 25	Feb. 18	Feb. 11
D. Gd's...	$1,143,681	1,369,777	1,009,691	1,128,584	857,898
G. Md's...	2,562,202	1,801,237	1,810,946	2,044,044	987,607
Total.....	$3,705,883	3,171,014	2,820,637	3,171,661	1,845,505

Among the items in the general merchandize list for this week are the following: Coffee, $321,760; cotton, $143,410; hemp, $45,978; molasses, $13,894; tin, $29,316; steel, $69,408; railroad iron bars, $37,393; hides, dressed, $22,035; do, undressed, $69,448; sugar, 451,308; wool, $261,804; tea, $176,415.

A daily tobacco exchange has been opened in New York.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* tells the following bit of truth concerning the Chicago Stock Exchange: Our Stock Exchange is getting to be a great institution. The "transactions" in gold frequently amount to $400,000 per day, when I suppose the whole crowd could not raise $10,000 of the precious stuff to save their souls. This division of the gambling spirit has the effect to leave the grain market more regular and quiet.

Two men, named Hartup and Oliver, have been arrested near Londonderry, Guernsey county, Ohio, charged with being the murderers of Mr. J. B. Cook, the Deputy Provost Marshal of that district. They called Mr. Cook to the door, a few evenings since, and shot him dead in his doorway. Mrs. Cook has recognized one of the accused as an individual who called early in the evening and inquired for her husband.

General James S. Brisbin has been appointed Superintendent of the Organization of White and Colored Troops in Kentucky.

Major General Palmer, in command in Kentucky, has issued an order announcing that by an act of Congress passed March 3d, the wives and children of colored men who have enlisted, or who may enlist in the army, are free, and promises the enforcement of their rights by the military authorities if necessary, and urges loyal men and women in Kentucky to encourage enlistments of colored men in the army and afterwards to recognize them as upholders of the Government, and defenders of their homes, and to exercise Kentucky's accustomed benevolence and charity toward helpless women and children thus made free.

During the recent flood in the Ohio river, all the houses on the low grounds between Main and Water streets, of New Albany, were flooded, and many of them have been deserted. On the bottoms below the city, as well as along the lower border of the river, the farm lands were overflowed, and hundreds of families have been driven from their homes by the encroachments of the water.

The Tariff Question in Congress.

It has been made known that Congress increased the duty on railroad iron by adding equal to two dollar- a ton on foreign importations. The question gave rise to an interesting debate in the House of Representatives, when the fact that English manufacturers had circulated a secret circular among members in favor of taking off the duty, was referred by Mr GRISWOLD, of New York, and admitted by members on the free trade side. We quote from Mr. GRISWOLD'S speech:

I know that a circular of that kind has been circulated among the members of this House, and that the gentleman's statements and arguments were so nearly identical with those of that circular that I was led to the inference that he drew his information from that source. I desire to say, Mr Chairman, that so far from the requirements and consumption of railroad iron in this country being beyond the ability of production here, that many miles are in want of orders, and from indications will before the close of the year stand idle. The average annual consumption of railway iron in this country for the last ten yers has been only one hundred and twenty thousand tons. The products last year of the rolling mills of the country was three hundred thousand tons, and their capacity this year, as reported from the proprietors of the mills, is over five hundred thousand tons. The capacity of our mills is, therefore, far beyond the consumption of the country. So much for this argument of the gentleman.

Now, then, in answer to my very enthusiastic free trade friend from Ohio, whom I do not now see in his seat, (Mr. Cox,) I desire to say that he is making a mistake if he supposes that he is only assaulting injuriously the State of Pennsylvania in his position upon this great interest. I desire him to understand that in other States of our Union the iron interest has become or is fast becoming an important one. His own State of Ohio stands prominent in this class; and there are furnaces to-day standing idle there because of the present depression in the prices of pig iron. The fires of other furnaces will soon go out under the system of legislation advocated by him. It is not Pennsylvania alone that demands consideration for this great branch of national business.

Mr. GRISWOLD next replied to Mr. KASSON, and said:

Does the gentleman suppose that by striking down this great branch of the iron interests of the country he is promoting the welfare of the great West which he represents? Does he think their ruins will prove an adequate foundation on which to build the great railway avenues of communication throughout the West, of which he says they stand in so much need? Does he believe the public lands or navigable rivers will tend to develop the resources and extend the interests of the great West which he represents here?

The Committee of which he is so prominent a member (Ways and Means) provided, at the last session of Congress, for a direct internal revenue of about seven dollars per ton on rails. They added other taxes which indirectly increase the cost to the producer of rails in this country to about fifteen dollars additional per ton, making in all ten dollars per ton, thus providing for the contribution of at least $5,000,000 per annum to the Treasury of the country. Under this same session the foreign duty in this product was reduced from $13 50 to $13 40 per ton, thus legislating a difference of ten dollars per ton in favor of the foreigner. Under these laws the only protection which the American producer now has against the cheap labor of foreign countries is three dollars per ton.

Let me say to the gentlemen from Iowa, that he cannot extract from this great interest the large contributions to the Treasury of the country which he anticipates, if the policy of our legislation shall be such as he advocates on this question. He will be able to deduct no new moral by killing the goose from which he anticipates his golden eggs.

Mr. BROOKS followed in opposition to the duty, and was replied to by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. We quote from that gentleman's remarks:

I know that last year we added seven dollars a ton to the internal duty upon railroad iron, and as we did in all other cases, we in the committee reported a compensating duty upon the foreign article. But while it was adopted on every other article, we refused the twenty cents a hundred pounds which had been reported as the compensating duty upon iron. What was the result? The result was that although before that our mills had commenced to be prosperous, and to pay handsome profits, stocks on hand when the price was raised made large sums, yet the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks,) is mistaken as to the new making money for, on the other hand, they are now stopping operations, and the result was that one hundred and twenty-odd thousand tons of railroad iron were imported last year, requiring as they did over 250,000 tons of pig metal. Thus it took from our manufacturers of iwelve hundred and fifty thousand tons of pig metal and gave it to the manufacturers of Europe; and while our pig iron, under the excited gold market, was selling at seventy-five dollar- a ton, it is now less than twenty-five dollars a ton, causing an actual loss of four or five dollars a ton upon the present cost of manufacture. Although for some one single year they may have made large sums, yet when you take any large capitalist in the iron business for ten years, it will be found that he has not made three per cent, interest upon his capital.

Now, in regard to the facts of my friend from New York, (Mr. Brooks.) He speaks of 118 requiring three hundred thousand tons of railroad iron for the roads in the country. Now, the full estimate, made from actual data, by statisticians from all parts of the Union, never has required it to exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons. Last year our mills had increased to a capacity of three hundred thousand tons, and this year they have given figures stating the capacity of every rolling mill in the country, that the capacity of all the rolling mills in the United States is six hundred and twenty thousand tons, and the whole requisition of the country is not over three hundred and forty or three hundred and fifty thousand tons. In addition to that I know the fact that three or four mills within my knowledge, one of them so large as to cover almost ten acres of ground, one half of whose furnaces are now going out of blast.

West Virginia M. E. Conference.

The following appointments have been made by the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

MORGANTOWN DISTRICT—G. W. Arnold, P. E.
Morgantown Station—Benjamin Ison.
Morgantown Circuit—J. M. Powell and G. W. Matthews.
Monongalia—J. W. Webb; one to be supplied.
Brandonville—W. C. Wilson; one to be supplied.
Grantsville—J. B. Feather; one to be supplied.
Kingwood—Ashfort Hall.
Oakland—M. V. B. White.
Cheat River—Levi Parks.
Evansville—Marcellous Allen.
Grafton and Fetterman—Spencer King.
Knottsville—James Sandford.
Palatine—C. Conner.
Blacksville—Paul Vandervort.
W. Hunter, Professor, Allegheny College, member of Morgantown Quarterly Conference.
J. W. Eagleson, Chaplain, member of Grafton Quarterly Conference.
R. M. Wallace, Chaplain, member of Palatine Quarterly Conference.

WHEELING DISTRICT—J. L. Clark, P. E.
Wheeling, Fourth street—Alex. Martin.
" North street—F. Hall.
" Market street—J. B. Blakeney.
South Wheeling—S. Hitchens.
Grave Creek—Jas. A. Kibben; one to be supplied.
Friadelphia—M. Titchenell.
Marshall—T. H. Trainer; one to be supplied.
Moundsville—T. B. Hughes.
Greene—to be supplied.
New Martinsville—B. F. Rogers.
Short Creek and Liberty—E. C. Wayman.
Mannington—To be supplied.
Jas. Drummond, Chaplain, member of Fourth Street Quarterly Conference.
G. Martin, Chaplain, member of Chapline St., Quarterly Conference.
A. W. Gregg, Chaplain, member of South Wheeling Quarterly Conference.

CLARKSBURG DISTRICT—A. J. Lyda, P. E.
Clarksburg—E. L. Nicholson.
West Milford—J. A. Warden, R. N. Demain.
Weston—S. W. Davis.
Frenchton—T. M. Hartley.
Prunetlan—R. H. Wallace, J. B. Pincheu.
Phillippi—To be supplied.
Buckhannon—T. M. Leslie.
Upshur—Dan'l Coole.
Fairmont—Henry Sandford.
Marion—Richard Northcraft.
Lumberport—L. D. Casto.
Beverly—To be supplied.
Salem—E. Farr.
J. L. Irwin, Chaplain, member of Fairmont Quarterly Conference.
S. Steel, Chaplain, member of Fairmont Quarterly Conference.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT—A. A. Reger, P. E.
Parkersburg—G. W. Richmond.
Elizabeth—W. D. Warman.
Murraysville—To be supplied.
Newark—D. D. Beneduhm.
Spencer—To be supplied.
Williamstown—W. L. Hindman.
Harrisville—J. W. Bolton.
West Union—C. H. Laker.
Middlebourne—A. J. Lyon.
Statesville—S. E. Steel.
Glenville—To be supplied.
Ripley—F. N. J. King.
Hartenborough—Sandford.
T. H. Monroe, Chaplain, member of Parkersburg Quarterly Conference.
Charles King, Agent American Bible Society, member of West Union Quarterly Conference.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—D. H. K. Dix, P. E.—
Charleston Station—W. E. Williamson.
Charleston Circuit—Benj. Hagar.
McIden—A. Stevens.
Pocatalco—Benj. Darlington.
Putnum, Buffalo and Monticello—Geo. Monroe.
Point Pleasant—W. D. Sandford; one to be supplied.
Ashland—H. D. Rice.
Wayne—To be supplied.
Guyandotte and Catlettsburg—E. W. Ryan.
Cole River—R. Hagar.
Summerville, Fayette, Mountain, Cove and Raleigh—J. D. Rogers.
Sutton—To be supplied.
Wyoming and Logan—To be supplied.
Elk River and Calhoun—To be supplied.
Greenupsburg and West Fork—S. D. Jones.

Next Conference session to be held in Morgantown.

Deserters are coming in at Winchester in great numbers. A rebel lieutenant and forty men came into our armies Sunday, and report Early's forces entirely used up.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counterfeit Greenbacks in the Army.

Surrender of 47 of Early's Men.

Illness of President Lincoln.

The Resignation of Secretary Usher,

Reported Junction of Sherman's and Schofield's Forces.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Counterfeit greenbacks, of the denomination of fifty and one hundred dollars, are being circulated in the army of the Potomac. Several hundred dollars of these counterfeits were received at the Commissary Bureau to-day.

Forty-seven of Early's men, headed by a lieutenant, came into Winchester the night before last, and surrendered themselves prisoners. They declared themselves tired of fighting.

Postmaster General Dennison leaves for New York the last of this week, to go thence on a two weeks visit west, to close up a number of business matters which he was compelled to leave unadjusted when hastily summoned last winter to take the place suddenly vacated by Montgomery Blair.

The President was to-day too unwell to attend the Cabinet meeting. He has, however no serious illness, and is only suffering from the exhausting attentions of office hunters.

Secretary Usher's friends claim that the injustice of the attacks upon him in certain Eastern newspapers will be seen when it is stated that between this time and the date which the President has decided that his resignation shall take effect, there are no contracts to be entered into by him to let out. It is proper to add that Secretary Usher did not resign his office to take effect on the 15th of May as has been general understood, but tendered it absolutely and unconditionally. The President, however, knowing that the Secretary expected early in the summer to accept an important position on the Pacific Railroad, of his own motion fixed the time at which the resignation should take effect as near as possible to the time when Mr. Usher's duties in the railroad offices would require him to leave Washington.

It is not true that the President has decided to remove W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The contest for the succession, however is very sharp. In addition to Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, and Robert McBratney, of Kansas, Michigan also represents a candidate in the person of the late Congressman, F. W. Kellogg.

Senator Harlan, it is said to have declared that he would not accept the Interior Department portofolio, unless Dale was removed.

Unauthentic but not incredible rumors report that Sherman is at last on the point of effecting a junction with Schofield.

The disposition of cotton captured at Savannah is yet undecided, but it is said, at the Treasury Department, that they incline to the policy of selling it for currency in New York. The sale has been expected to have, in certain contingencies, an important effect on the price of gold and exchange.

The President to-day appointed Professor H. E. Peck, of Oberlin Ohio, to be Consul General of the United States to the Republic of Hayti. His salary is $7,500.

Col. F. A. Starling, of the 72d Illinois, has been assigned to duty as Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf.

Non-commissioned officers or soliers who have absented themselves without authority from their commands, will be required, in fulfilment of their contract of enlistment, to make good the time lost by reason of their unauthorized absence upon such being found by court martial.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Payment of May Coupons on 5-20 Bonds

Large Quantity of Cotton Expected from the South.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

National Amendatory Currency Act.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The vote on the constitutional amendment in Brooklyn is very light, but largely in favor of its adoption.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The question of anticipating the payment of May coupons of 5-20 bonds is under consideration at the Treasury Department.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Harlan will accept the Interior Department.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Secretary McCullough expresses the opinion that large quantities of cotton will reach the North during the next three months.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—The exchange of prisoners, under the recent arrangement, at Varina Landing, on the James River, by rebel agents is progressing very rapidly. The steamer George Washington arrived from there this morning with 800, mostly sick and wounded. The steamer New York is expected also to-day with a large number. As fast as the steamers arrive they are dispatched to Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The amendatory National Currency Act provides that associations shall receive 90 per cent of circulating notes on the amount of the United States bonds delivered to the treasurer. Provided, the bonds shall be estimated at par value, and bearing interest at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. per annum, the amount of circulating notes to be in proportion to paid up capital as follows: A note exceeding $60,000, dollars ninety per cent; not exceeding $1,000,000; 80 per cent; not exceeding $3,000,000, 75 per cent; exceeding $3,000,000, 60 per cent. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars is the entire amount of the circulating notes to be apportioned to associations according to the representative population, and the remainder to be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury. Associations formed in the States and in the District of Columbia, and in Territories, having due regard to the existing bank, capital, resources and business of such State, District and Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Paso Cavelo, Texas, of the English schooner Mathilde by the gunboat Penobscot. She had a cargo of cotton bagging, liquors and rope. She cleared from Matamoras for Havana.

Commodore Palmer informs the Department, from New Orleans, of the arrival of the following named officers, released from Camp Ford, Texas, who were captured at different times. They have been ordered to proceed North; acting volunteers, Lieutenants N. W. Sammond and Amos Johnson; acting masters, H. W. Washburn and W. W. Fowler; Assistant Paymaster, Geo. W. Simmons; Assistant Engineers, Jas. A. Fox, F. G. Bradley, J. H. Fales, John McGraw, D. M. McLaughlin and Wm. Johnson, and acting master's mates, H. J. Rollins, N. L. Cannon, Howard Sargent, J. C. Heeny, J. L. Chambers and Henry Wenow.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The election throughout the State to-day on the question of appointing commissioners of the Courts of Appeals, in order to assist in clearing the calendar of the Court. The vote of New York was 3,910 for, and 2,899 against. Returns from the interior say there is a majority for the amendment nearly everywhere, but the vote in this city is light.

The Military Situation Promising

A Wail from Richmond Papers.

Movements of Sherman's Forces.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The *Herald's* Washington special, dated March 13th, says the military situation to-night is understood to be more promising than at any period during the war. Richmond papers of to-day are filled with doleful comments on the condition of affairs, which they represent as being desperate. Sheridan, they admit, has played the mischief with their avenues of supplies, and fears are expressed that he will reach Burke's station unopposed and destroy the last link between Richmond and any where else. It is believed here that Sheridan has already passed Burke's station, the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and Richmond and Danville roads, and gone to either Sherman or Grant. This saves Grant the trouble of cutting the Southside road, and leaves to General Lee the alternative of starving or dividing his already depleted force, and open Richmond to a promenade for Grant.

The Treasury is getting ready to pay off the Shenandoah and Western armies. The payment of the army of the Potomac is nearly completed.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The State Appropriation Bill.

The Allegheny River Bed Bill.

PASSAGE OF THE BOUNTY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 14.

SENATE.—The Appropriation Bill passed the Senate, but the House non-concurred. It goes to a Committee of Conference. Among the appropriations are one thousand dollars to the Allegheny Home for Friendless Children.

The following passed:

A supplement to the act enabling State Banks to become National.

Providing punishment for frauds on drafted men.

Supplement to the act providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

Incorporating Jones' Ferry and Pittsburgh and Idaho Mining Companies.

Authorizing the election of one Supervisor in McClure township.

Mr. Hoge read a bill incorporating the Franklin Oil and Implement Company.

The River Oil Bill was called up, but the Senate refused to consider it by one majority. Messrs. Bigham and Graham voted against its consideration.

To change the time of holding courts in the Seventeenth Judicial District. Passed.

Also, allowing a single Judge to hold court in Allegheny, except in the trial of homicide.

Mr. Bigham read a bill, incorporating the Central Turnpike Company.

Allowing Oil City to increase taxes.

Mr. Graham read a bill incorporating the Union Skating Park in Allegheny.

Changing the time of holding elections in the Seventeenth Judicial District.

HOUSE.—Incorporating the following Companies passed: Oil City Park; Southwestern Normal College; Artis Coal and Iron; Allegheny Railroad and Mining; Mount Pleasant Railroad; Valley Coal; Dollar Savings' Bank, Uniontown; Greene County Railroad.

The following also passed: Authorizing the Central Transportation Company to increase its capital.

Supplement to the act incorporating the Independent Oil and Mining Company.

To define the fees of Constables in Lancaster, Allegheny and Lamphin.

Relative to per capita tax in Upper Saint Clair.

Authorizing a special county tax in Robinson and California townships, Washington county.

Repealing the act relating to the disbursement of tolls by the Superintendent of the Cumberland Road.

Authorizing the Eastern Pennsylvania to build bridges.

Authorizing the Western Transportation Company to lease railroad.

Relative to paving the streets in Franklin, Venango county.

Relative to the fees of District Attorney in Beaver.

Incorporating the Turtle Creek Valley Railroad Company.

Supplement to the act incorporating the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad.

An act increasing the fees of aldermen in Allegheny, Fayette and Greene counties.

An act authorizing the Cherry Run Petroleum Company to increase its capital.

An act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Washington.

An act in relation to the bounty bill giving four hundred dollars has passed both Houses.

SHERMAN'S BASE OF SUPPLIES AT WILMINGTON.

His Force at Laurel Hill, N. C.

Bragg Defeated by Schofield.

Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.

The steamer Virginia arrived last evening from Wilmington. The base of supplies for Sherman's army in view of his rapid movements northward, is to be established at Wilmington, North Carolina. Sherman's Chief Quartermaster had gone to Wilmington. He says all the transports and other vessels laden with supplies have been ordered from both Carleston and Savannah, with orders to rendezvous at New Berne with all speed.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 11 A. M.

Major General Dix:

Dispatches direct from Sherman and Schofield, dated Goldsboro, the 12th inst., announce Sherman's dispatch is dated March 8, at Laurel Hill, North Carolina. He says: "We are all well and have done finely. Details are, for obvious reasons, omitted." General Schofield, in a dispatch dated Newbern, March 12, state that on the night of the 10th, near Southwest Creek, Bragg was fairly beaten, and that during the night he retreated across the Neuse, at Kinston, and new holds the bank of the river at that place.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

The Late Battle at Kinston.

The Rebels Completely Routed.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PARTICULARS

NEW YORK, March 14.

The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from in front of Kinston, N. C., gives the following account of the late fighting there: On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the enemy, consisting of Hoke's division, made a determined effort to turn our left flank—they came up rather unexpectedly and furiously, and the consequence was the loss, on our part, of a large portion of two regiments, who were flanked by superior numbers. To the left of the line, held by the 24 division, General Carter in command, fought desperately, resorting to the bayonet when their ammunition was exhausted.

To compensate for the losses here, Colonel Savage, of the 12th New York cavalry, made a detour on the rear, and captured nearly one hundred prisoners. The same afternoon an attack was made on our right, and repulsed without loss. General Schofield came up in the afternoon and assumed command. Night coming on, action ceased. Captain Fish, 12th New York Artillery, had lost two small howitzers, and Captain Kelsey, of cavalry, had lost a Napoleon gun. We had taken, perhaps, 200 prisoners during the day.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., Malloy fully regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon, and were each time easily repulsed with a loss of life, and a small loss of prisoners to them. The forenoon was mostly occupied with light skirmishing along the whole line. We still held our original line—ample breastworks having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both them and the skirmish pits—all through the evening of the 9th.

On the morning of the 10th the rebel fury again beleched forth. They had evidently learned something that urged them to the usual desperation, and we afterwards learned that it must have been the reception of the intelligence by them that Cox was coming up overland to join Cox. This, of course, necessitated a furious and speedy onset upon Cox, in order to annihilate him before which should come up. All night long they charged again and again, making six or eight different charges, amid the roar of musketry and cannon that was deafening and terrible as it swept and surged through the night air. They had driven up our skirmish line, their rifle pits to the breastworks, and they seemed determined to pour their hordes over into these, but the wave was sent bounding back time after time, and finally, on the morning of the 11th, as they attempted another flank movement on our left, it is said that we took from them an entire regiment of Alabamians.

From this time their ardor began to diminish, and yesterday afternoon when I left the immediate scene of action there was every prospect that we would soon regain the skirmish pits and win a handsome victory over the maddened foe. We have probably taken from the commencement on last evening, not far from 2,000 prisoners. Our entire loss from the commencement, in killed, wounded and prisoners, cannot be over 2,000. The Colonel of the 118th Ohio was severely wounded in the leg.

The Rebel Spy R. Cobb Kennedy.

Bounty Jumpers Sent to the Front,

NEW YORK, March 14.

General DIX has not yet named the day for the execution of the spy and incendiary, Robert Cobb Kennedy, but will do so as soon as the sentence of the court martial has been approved by the Secretary of War.

Seven hundred bounty jumpers, arrested by Colonel Baker on Saturday, were sent to the front yesterday.

A party of 1,500 men leave this city for the front to day. The 28th regiment sailed to-day on three steamers for Fortress Monroe.

The Minister of Finance submitted to Parliament to-day the estimates for the current year, including the sum of $1,000,000 for the permanent defense of the country.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Fight at Kinston.

Full Particulars of the Affair.

The Rebels Compelled to Fall Back.

Union Loss Very Light.

Bravery of our Officers and Soldiers.

Letter to a Rebel Soldier.

The South Completely Paralyzed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Newbern *Times*, of the 10th, in an extra received here to-night, gives the following account of the fight at Kinston:

CAMP NEAR SOUTHWEST CREEK, Thursday, March 9, 1865.

On Monday evening of the 6th, Col. Savage's cavalry command left Camp Palmer and advanced on the Trent road to Kinston. Gen. Foster's old soldiers will recollect how heavily this road was blockaded at the time of the Goldsboro expedition in December 1862. This time it was still worse, as obstructions had been made with deliberation and system. Still they made their way in cutting through some obstructions, flanking others and building a number of bridges, the latter part of the work being superintended by Major Taylor, with whom bridge building is a specialty.

The same evening, Captain Graham, well known in North Carolina warfare, had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry outpost at Gum Swamp. I have not learned that any loss was sustained on either side, except that during the skirmish one rebel soldier deserted and came over to Graham's command. He represents the rebel force in Kinston and vicinity as numbering about ten thousand. How much credit we should give to his statement our readers may judge for themselves.

During the night, or early on the following morning, a small body of Col. Clossen's command occupied the point where the Dover and Jackson roads (so-called) meet the Trent road in that village, and engaged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them across Southwest creek to the shelter of their works at Jackson's mills, distant a mile and a half. These works are said to be four miles and a half from Kinston. Gen. Foster passed them on his return to Goldsboro, and his soldiers will generally remember something respecting their appearance.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve, Lieut. Wood, 3d New York Artillery, having placed his guns in position near the railroad on the east side of Southwest Creek, opened fire upon the enemy's works opposite. These works are upon the same stream as those at Jackson's Mills and to the northward of them. The enemy replied, and fired continually from both sides, more or less, during the day. Meanwhile another section had been posted on the Trent road and opened fire upon the works at Jackson's Mills. There, too, firing continued from both sides, with some intermission, throughout the day. Lieut. Wood's artillery and the 9th New Jersey Artillery were supported by that portion of Col. Clossen's command already mentioned. Late in the afternoon, they were relieved by Col. Upham's brigade. During the night the skirmishers of the 15th Connecticut were pushed forward to within a mile and a half of Kinston.

Wednesday morning commenced quiet, the firing being very light on both sides during the most of the forenoon. During the forenoon intelligence arrived that a movement was in progress with a view to turning the left of our line. To meet it Colonel Upham ordered the 27th Massachusetts into the woods south of the road, and had them formed in line of battle facing nearly South. About half past eleven a sudden and tremendous volley of musketry saluted our ears. It came from a point nearly in our rear, threatening the capture or destruction of the entire brigade. Colonel Upham met the emergency by the most prompt and well timed orders that the nature of the case admitted, but the attack was of too precipitate a character to allow the new dispositions to meet it, and after a brief but determined contest the rebels swept that part of the field. Those who escaped reached our right wing, cut off from the main body on the left, to which they belonged. Had it not been for the determination with which the 27th Massachusetts and 15th Connecticut regiments fiercely contested the ground for those few moments, your correspondent would inevitably have shared the fate of many a braver and better man. The friends of Captain Bessett will regret to learn that he was shot upon the skirmish line a few minutes before the rebels made their attack. He was thought to be mortally wounded. A rebel officer was sent down during his body to the rear, on account of the attack it never reached him. The artillery force is understood to have been General Hoke's division.

About two hours after their attack was made, Col. Savage made a raid in their rear, capturing about sixty-five men, five ambulances and a surgeon. A short time previous to the attack above alluded to, Gen. Carter visited the skirmishers in front in company with two of his staff, Col. Upham and your correspondent. Though exposed to the fire, he discovered that the enemy had undoubtedly noticed our approach and the firing was very sharp for a while. The General was as cool and quiet as when entirely out of danger, smoking his pipe and making his observations as if unconcerned for his own personal safety. At one time as the shells were passing pretty close to us, said he, to one, "you had better get behind that tree." No one took his advice, but just at the time it would have taken us to reach it, splinters flew from it, telling what would probably have become of us had we taken it for anything else than the joocse remark for which it was intended.

During the fighting that followed soon after, General Carter's personal daring brought him, at one time, between the enemy's fire and our own, where his horse was shot and he barely escaped. He escaped from danger by bringing his own men forward, scorning to return. Soon after, an attack was made upon our right, but it was spiritedly repulsed. During the afternoon the firing was extremely heavy on the left.

The loss is not heavy so far. Previous to the attack yesterday, probably a dozen would cover the whole loss in killed and wounded. The medical officer of General Carter's staff, when the fighting was heaviest, estimates the loss in killed and wounded, up to this time, at fifty or sixty.

During yesterday Lieut. Col. Scott, of the 17th Wisconsin, suddenly and unexpectedly run upon five rebels. Assuming a bold front, he ordered them to surrender. One of them replied: "I am hungry and tired; I will do most anything for something to eat." Two of them declared they would not. "Yes you will," said the Colonel. "Come here, fellows." They tremblingly looked at Col. Scott. "You drop that gun," exclaimed Col. Scott, "right here." He did as he was told. "Now hand me that gun." He obeyed again. The Colonel now having a weapon to use took aim at the others successively, and the same cool affrontery already indicated brought them all to his side, and he took them in triumph. Strange to say he was without his pistol, having no weapons but his sword and his boldness.

This morning skirmishing has been quite lively on our part, and our skirmish line has been pushed forward so as to regain most of the ground we lost during the onset yesterday. Prisoners now report the rebel force in front at from 13,000 to 15,000. They are said to have received large reinforcements night before last. They all report that Gen. Bragg is in command.

Our men are in fine spirits, and longing for an opportunity to repay the enemy for the injury that they inflicted upon us at their first onset yesterday. They appear to have the most perfect confidence in their officers.

A few minutes before the attack upon Upham's brigade, a letter was picked up by one of the skirmishers, addressed to a rebel soldier. It was dated Rocky Hill, March 1st. I make the following extracts:

"There seems to be some excitement among the people about the Yankees advancing from Wilmington. It is reported that a small portion of cavalry are a few miles behind our troops, and cleaning out the country as they go. It is said they have taken two thousand prisoners. The South seems to be completely paralyzed. It seems to me our people have completely given up. There is no other chance but subjugation."

VERY LATEST.

SHERIDAN.

Hard Fighting Predicted in the Shenandoah Valley.

Sheridan Reported to have joined Grant

Returned Union Prisoners from Richmond

What he Says of Affairs There.

Alarm at Sheridan's Movements.

He Succeeds In Destroying Communication with Richmond.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed to the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

SHERIDAN.

SHERIDAN, on a high horse, is playing among the vitals and tickling the ribs of the Confederacy. Richmond has not received so direct a blow as that inflicted by the destruction of the James River Canal and the cutting of the back-door communications which fed LEE's army and the rebel capital, and which hitherto have been undisturbed. All previous attempts to sever these outlets have been unsuccessful. Of their effectual destruction now, SHERIDAN'S dispatch leaves no doubt. And if he has, as is suggested, pushed on to Burkville, struck the Southside road, and formed a junction with GRANT for SHERMAN, no feat of the war equals it, either in the boldness of the undertaking, or the importance of the results achieved.

Such a junction will add several thousand men to GRANT'S force operating in LEE'S immediate front, and increase the hopelessness of his situation.

SHERIDAN started with a force numbering nearly twenty thousand men, a large part of which was cavalry. Having captured Lynchburg, as is now reported, he would probably leave his infantry there, and push on with his cavalry. Should the junction be not a part of the plan, but only a lodgment in the rear of Richmond—there to play a part in the great final conflict which is near at hand—the movement will be equally splendid and important.

Enough is already known to assign to the movement the merit of being one of the most important and effective of the war.

Sherman Heard From.

At last SHERMAN has been heard from. A dispatch from him to the War Department direct, dated on the 8th inst., placed him at Laurel Hill, N. C., at that date. Laurel Hill is the termination of the railroad from Wilmington, on the lower border of North Carolina, probably not over ten miles within the State, in a northeasterly direction from Cheraw, and in nearly a direct line towards Raleigh. A slight divergence to the eastward would lead to Fayetteville, where SHERMAN'S advance has been reported.

The dispatch is eminently satisfactory, so far as it goes. It simply asserts that "we are all well and have done finely." It will be observed that the date of it is two days after the alleged victory by HAMPTON over KILPATRICK. The idea of a disaster of any sort is precluded by these few words, and it is probable that HAMPTON'S victory will turn out not much different from GRAGG'S at Kinston.

A week has elapsed since the dispatch was written. Even the slow progress rendered necessary by the weather will have brought SHERMAN'S main army well on towards Fayette, if that is his route. It is almost certain that the force under TERRY, which went up Cape Fear River, has formed a junction with him. Having "done finely," we may safely conclude he will continue to do so.

Bragg's Victory.

The victory which BRAGG claimed to have achieved at Kinston, if most of his achievements, proves to have been a thorough defeat. The particulars, as they have come to hand leave no doubt on the mind that he manufactured the story out of whole cloth. Men when they reach a certain point of desperation lose their judgment, and do and say things foolish and injurious to themselves. Had he a grain of discretion left, he would have perceived that, while the lie might for the instant inspire the drooping spirits of his fellow rebels, the truth would be all the more damning for when it became known. It may be, however, the rebels relied on concealing the truth. This supposition, which is a probable one, proves how straitened is the condition of the rebel cause. The truth cannot be told, but it has become necessary to resort, systematically, to falsehood, deliberately coined. BRAGG has an acknowledged facility for this. He is, therefore, "the right man in the right place."

The Educational Land Grant.

The bill appropriating the Land Grant for educational purposes has passed the State Senate. It gives one-third to the State Agricultural College, and remands the two-thirds to the State Treasury. The motive for this latter action, as we understand it, was to give time for consultation. The proposition which meets the greatest degree of favor, and which we are persuaded, is the right one, is to make an equal division of the two-thirds thus held in abeyance between the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and the Western University, at Pittsburgh.

This plan has the merit of realizing the idea of the grant itself, and is a just recognition of the geographical divisions of the State—the Eastern, Middle and Western. An infinitesimal division would be the next thing to squandering outright the endowment. Cut into many parts, it would benefit nobody. Divided as it is now proposed, it will give to three noble institutions that which will enable them to confer a lasting benefit on the State and country. It seems to us that the arguments are overwhelming in favor of the plan. We can perceive no valid ones against it.

Will the representatives from Western Pennsylvania, more especially those from Allegheny county, we make a direct appeal. Among their constituents there is much feeling on the subject. They have it in their power not only to do that which is right in itself, but which, if they succeed in carrying the measure through, will secure them a thousand thanks. We do not see why there should be any difference. So reasonable is the plan, as it presents itself to our mind, that we can see no reason why there should not be perfect unanimity among the members from other sections,—and we trust that a consultation will produce that state of things. Two sections at least ought to agree, and if the third will not, it will have nobody but itself to blame if it gets in thing.

THE United States owns upwards of 1,000,000,000 acres of public lands susceptible of cultivation. They own at least 2,000,000 acres of gold and silver bearing lands. The arable lands are worth at least $1,000,000,000, and the mineral lands are worth at least $8,000,000,000, making together a total of $10,000,000,000. This is a gratifying statement truely. But the United States has a duty to perform to realize the profits of its possessions. The lands are practically valueless unless worked by a thrifty population, and the minerals are worthless buried in the mountains. Now we want just this: a tariff that will enable us to manufacture at home instead of buying abroad. This will bring to us the workers instead of the manufactured articles of other countries. They will be producers of the soil as well as the shop, a properly balanced, prosperous population of producers and consumers. Our lands will be tilled, our minerals mined and wrought into whatever we need, and the full extent of the above figures will in time be realized. Without such a policy—if we buy abroad and not manufacture for ourselves—the figures will be without meaning and a delusion.

The National Tax.

The indebtedness of the Government is large. It has suddenly run up to its vast dimensions like a volcanic mountain heaved up in a night, it appears, to some beholders, surrounded with portents of danger and disaster to the country. Prophets of evil are uttering lugubrious predictions.

It may lull the fears of the timid, to see how a people in similar circumstances have apprehended danger, and yet lived to laugh at their needless fears.

When the debt of England was less than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and the funds, then bearing only three per cent. interest, were selling at five per cent. above par, the country resounded with doleful lamentations over the vast load of debt and the burdensome taxation. Twenty years after, in 1795, political arithmaticians cautiously admitted that a debt of five hundred millions might be borne; but if carried beyond that, they averred that the nation would be absolutely bankrupt. Even Adam Smith entertained an honest doubt whether they could bear a heavier debt than existed in 1777, when it was about seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars; yet, in 1823, the debt had arisen, in consequence of the protracted and extensive wars of the Bonapartian era, to the enormous sum of four thousand millions of dollars; and has since grown to five thousand millions, and the nation grows and prospers. The fearful fathers have gone; the gloom prophets have not lived, but the nation survives, and its power and wealth were never greater than at this hour.

A simple and fair view of the debt of our country, which is not half that of England, will relieve the timid of all apprehensions. We do not expect that anything will prevent trouble borrowers and croakers and alarmists from enjoying themselves among their own dark pictures, but the honest and patriotic people need have no fears about this national debt.

When the war is ended, the expenses will be suddenly and greatly diminished. A vast amount of property will be disposed of by sale. The present revenue continued for five years, after the expenses of the nation shall have been reduced to the ordinary amount, or near it, will liquidate a large proportion of the debt. The restoration of industrial pursuits, and the employment of productive labor, will increase individual wealth. Besides, the new condition of affairs will invite enterprise into new fields. The millions of acres of unapportioned lands will come into market and into productiveness; mineral resources will be developed; agriculture and commerce will thrive, and the people will thrive by them.

While this great debt of the nation remains, the government stands in the place of a great savings bank to the people. It is the treasury or place of deposit into which the surplus wealth of the country has flowed. The large amount of it is owing to our own people. It is a popular investment, and the interest returns to the people. It is, by no means, regarded as a dead-Sea into which the tributaries flow and are lost; it returns fertilizing showers upon the country. The interest affords the means of subsistence to the tens of thousands, rich and poor, who have invested in it their surplus funds. If the debt were paid off to-morrow, it would only put the owners of the securities to the trouble of seeking other investments, which could not be more safe and might not pay as well. The mode of raising the revenue so distributes the burden, that it presses heavily on none. And when the principal draft on the Treasury shall be suspended, by the termination of the war, the revenue being for a time undiminished, the reduction of the debt will be effected almost as rapidly as it has accumulated.

The political influence of the national debt, since it is owed mainly to our own people, is most beneficial. It is a new bond of union between the Republic and its citizens. Prospectively, while it may be a misfortune, it bodes no depletion of the precious metals in our country, since the interest, payable in coin, comes into the people's hands.

The debt was incurred necessarily. It is a new purchase of our liberties, and it is a new guarranty of their perpetuity.

The Contrast.

The changes which have been wrought in the South by the four years of war which the insane politicians began, cannot be enumerated within the space of an editorial article. Voluminous histories would fail to record them all. Public affairs and private interests, communities and individuals have shared in these changes. Political and ecclesiastical organizations have been partakers of the sad reverses. For all the changes have been disasters. Not a single real benefit has accrued to that people from their wanton insurrection. Not a single one which they, from their stand-point, either in the beginning of the war or now, could claim as a benefit. Not a single one which their disordered fancy pictured to them as a benefit. The whole affair has been to them evil and only evil.

They had peace, plenty, safety at home and abroad; agricultural products in abundance; cotton for trade and free egress for it, with quick and lucrative returns; open ports for foreign commerce; quiet homes, and slavery, their peculiar and cherished institution, in full blast, fattening at once their coffers and filling tree and ate the bread earned by the sweat of other people's brows. They could make summer excursions to the North, and receive as much attention and adulation as it was reasonable to expect. There was only the small draw-back of a little political and humane talk about slavery, that would have hurt nobody's feelings was not tender and touchy; and not these if they had been of a clear conscience.

But this happy condition of affairs was not satisfactory, as long as a Mordicai sat at the gate, and refused to do homage to the institution, all the wealth, honor and pleasure of their situation was insufficient to satisfy them. So they built a gallows for the Mordicais.

We now look over that fair portion of our republican domain, and, what do we see? War, with more than its ordinary desolations; a population depleted by death and carnage and diversified miseries; internal jealousies and strifes; expatriation chosen as the least of the evils; negro stampedes; despair; oppression in the North filled with refugees, and the South with starving thousands, and withal the bitter reflection that they have brought all this cloud of sorrows upon their once clear sky, by their own wild rebellion against a peaceful and paternal government. It is no wonder that the instigators and actors in this horrid tragedy, this social suicide, should be haunted with fearful visions, as those shut up in Richmond evidently are. No wonder that, with the *Sentinel*, their organ, they should be looking to rocks and mountains to cover them, to deserts and wildernesses to open for them a refuge. The blood of their deluded victims and the desolation of innumerable homes, cry to Heaven against them. Each of those miserable and guilty traitors, who inaugurated this bloody war, may well exclaim "me miserable! which way I fly is hell! myself am hell!"

FILTHY STREETS AND PRAYERS.—A New York letter says: "A number of prominent Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen have agreed to preach sermons on successive Sundays, on the public health, as affected by dirty streets. It is a new idea and we may hope it will do good. But it is feared the streets are past praying for."

Without irreverence, we will venture to suggest, that no city that outrages every known sanitary law, and decency added, by permitting filth to accumulate in the streets, stands the least chance of a special interposition to save it from the consequences, let the prayers be ever so many and sincere. It is the business of the public authorities. No divinely commissioned Street Commissioner will make his appearance. If New York needs the prayers of the clergy, what shall we say for Pittsburgh?

Without a miracle, regularly inspired, the Street Commissioner of Pittsburgh is not to be looked for. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the appointment was postponed altogether until the long coming representative to Washington from the French Count has made his appearance. Meanwhile, our genial Consul at Paris is filling the post of Minister *ad interim* to the full satisfaction of the Government.

Vice President Johnson appeared in his room in the Vice President's chamber, and received the civilities of a few of the Senators, but not their congratulations. A strong feeling still exists here that Mr. Johnson should resign his office, while not a few say that, considering his past services for the Union, he should be allowed another trial. The probability is that he will not resign.

Mr. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Paris, vice Bigelow, now Charge d'Affairs. Major Hay, Assistant Secretary, rumors says, will also receive a foreign appointment. Mr. Brooks, correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, will, in all probability, succeed Mr. Nicolay, as the President's Secretary. Mrs. Lincoln gave yesterday her last reception of the present season, and fashionable society in Washington, it may now be said, has come to a stand-still.

The President's proclamation in reference to deserters, it is believed, will be the means of bringing back to the Union ranks not only large numbers of deserters throughout the North, but many who have sought in Canada refuge from the punishment they so richly deserve.

In the Ohio Senate last week, the following memorial was presented from the wife of a copperhead who has "skedaddled" from the draft. That woman should be provided with a loyal husband without delay:

To the General Assembly: There is one amendment which we wish you to add to that bill for punishing runaways from the draft, which is, that their wives shall be entitled to a divorce forthwith upon application.

(Signed,) RUNAWAY'S WIFE.

A Charleston correspondent says that a secret Union League has existed in Charleston during the rebellion. Dr. Mackey was the chief officer; Governor Aiken, Judge Bulset and 500 others were members.

A Pleasure Party at the Front.

Of Whom the Party Consisted—What we Went for—At Grant's Headquarters—Autographs and so on—Gen. Mead's Headquarters—What we Saw—Return—Dancing—Norfolk—Fortress Monroe—Homeward—A bit of Intelligence from Gen. Grant.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1865.

Why all our party went to the front, I cannot say. Whether it was for the sake of the trip on a first-class steamer, to see the Lieutenant General and get his autograph, or to get a near glimpse of the "rebellion's ribs," from the ramparts of one of our own forts, I am unable to say. It was a party of a score of young and handsome ladies, chaperoned by half that number of gentlemen, mostly staid and sobersided. One of these—whose indigestion must have been bad, and who I know, with Sancho Panza, "blessed the man who first invented sleep," and believed that he "who did not take his forty morning winks, was up for a knavery, or else—he drinks," regallantly insisted that it was An Expedition for the Relief of Distressed Damsels!

At any rate the company who made the trip to City Point on the River Queen—by the way, one of the swiftest and handsomest of steamers—was a delightful one.

It was composed of Gen. Moorhead and his two daughters, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Hon. Thomas Williams and two daughters, Misses Harriet and Sophia Heberton, Mrs. Jay Cooke and family, Miss Senator Doolittle, Misses Ada and Sallie Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Foote and daughter, Miss Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt Cooke, Frank Cowan, of Greensburg, Mr. Rapley, of Wisconsin, and one or two others.

We left Washington city at 5 p. m., on Thursday, and arrived at City Point at 11 a. m. on Friday. Gen. Moorhead and Mr. Williams paid their respects to Lieut. Gen. Grant, who, returning on board with them, was introduced all round. He is a man of apparently little over forty, of grave demeanor, and as serene as a summer morning.

He gave all the ladies his autograph, bore patiently with the pertinent and impertinent questions put to him, and received with christian resignation their flattering looks. One interrogatory he had to decline answering. A young lady in the innocence and artlessness of tender years, inquired of him publicly the exact number of men he had in the army around Richmond, which information he declined to impart, because it *might* possibly get into the papers and thence into the enemy's hands.

Gen. Grant ordered a special car for our use, and requested Col. Horace Porter and Capt. Robert Lincoln, of his staff, to accompany us to the front. This car was attached to a regular train filled with soldiers, all anxious to get on their regiments. Only a few moments were occupied in getting aboard, and we went whizzing forward, but soon found that accidents on railroads are to be met with in the army as well as elsewhere. One of the forward cars jumped the track, carried two of it into a ditch, tumbling the soldiers from its roof pell-mell into a mud puddle, from which they emerged completely baptized and covered with the sacred soil of the Old Dominion. After a delay of an hour we again moved forward, and shortly arrived at Gen. Meade's headquarters, Gen. Meade and his old friend Gen. Moorhead, and the rest of the party winked at each other, as they were now sure that they would receive the same welcome as before. After a personal introduction to his staff officers, and a soldier's lunch, the party was escorted by Gen. Meade to Fort Welch, which is on high ground, within sight of Petersburg, and not over eight hundred feet distant from the rebel fort of great magnitude and heavy ordnance. On this part of the line the rebel pickets refrain from the barbarous practice which prevails along their line in front of Fort Hell to the Appomattox, of firing at moving objects about our works. The party headed by our two Generals were soon upon the parapet of the fort, and interesting observations were made of the Johnnies and their works. The Rebs seemed much interested in the proceedings and hundreds of them were observed, with glasses directing admiring glances toward the female portion of the party. There is no doubt that Gen. Meade knew he was perfectly safe with so many ladies near him, on whom the rebels would fix their entire attention—whilst he took observations of their works.

The day was beautiful and the view from this and other positions to which the party were escorted, was brilliant and imposing. By the aid of very powerful field glasses the entire range of an hundred miles could be as distinctly seen as if within as many feet, and the fine fortifications the very features of the rebel sentinels discerned, as they marched back and forth on their beats, with shining muskets gleaming in the bright sunbeams.

After the party were fully satisfied with these observations they were escorted to the vicinity of Gen. Meade's head quarters, for a review of Gen. Keefer's brigade, of the Sixth corps.

Whilst this was in progress I took a jaunt past Fortshell, Bellvoiry, and Battery Rodman, on the extreme right of the Appomatox—and I must say it was a rather tiresome operation to march several miles in a stooping position—for the moment your hat appears above the breastwork, whiz goes a bullet from the rifle of a sharpshooter who is ever on the watch.

On this part of the line more or less of our men are daily shot down—coolly murdered by those rebel sharpshooters. They are too safe anywhere but inside the works, or burrowed in the ground. The soldiers call themselves army dogs now, because for protection, when off duty, they have to live in caves scooped out in the banks of a small stream called Skipper's Run, over which, during our visit, were thrown up in front of their quarters.

Many deserters come in every night, but now that the electric eye of the army, and the vigilance they are not as numerous as formerly. They generally approach our pickets with a white flag, and should they not, which, as our soldiers, is replied to by "Comin Johnny," and if any are approaching when they hear this, they jump up saying aloud, "I'm comin," and in they come and run.

The roads are nearly solid again, and the drilling grounds are in excellent condition, and all the troops are being drilled thoroughly in new arms and new clothing issued to them. For the commencement of a spring campaign the like has never been witnessed, and the winter health never prevailed in the army than at present.

There is every indication of an early and terrible final struggle. Every movement proves it. The whole air is filled with signs of it, and proves to the least observant that the armies are joyfully preparing themselves, and are longing for the decisive hour to strike. What these movements are it would not be prudent to state.

I rejoined the party at Meade's Station, and proceeded to the River Queen, lying at City Point, where we arrived at about eight o'clock p. m. After supper, the headquarters' band came down to play for a dance gotten up for the ladies. Soon Grant came aboard and engaged in conversation, while General Ord, Captain Lincoln and other officers delighted the ladies by dancing with them till after twelve o'clock, when all retired to rest.

In the morning we found ourselves at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, but soon after landed at Norfolk. We found the city full of rebels, generally dressed in deep mourning for some fallen rebel relative. They turned up their noses at us, and moved from the sidewalk into the street to keep their dresses from being contaminated by brushing against our clothing.

The Big Bugs were not there, as already cost some six millions of dollars and been thirty years in building—but will require many more.

At Fortress Monroe there is very little to be seen after a person has once been there. We rode over the ground where the village of Hampton once stood. There scarcely remains a vestige of what was a few years ago a beautiful and aristocratic village. The walls of the John Tyler Mansion and the oldest church in the country yet remain. The bricks of the church were brought from England more than two hundred years ago, in exchange for tobacco raised by liberty crowded people.

I must not forget as important piece of news which Gen. Grant gave us. By next Saturday every Union prisoner in the hands of the rebels will, if able to be moved, be delivered into our lines at some point; but it will still leave a surplus of more than 30,000 "misguided Southern brethren" still in our hands. S. C.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The probabilities now are that no appointment of Minister of France will be sent in during the present extra session of the Senate. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the appointment was postponed altogether until the long coming representative to Washington from the French Count has made his appearance. Meanwhile, our genial Consul at Paris is filling the post of Minister *ad interim* to the full satisfaction of the Government.

Vice President Johnson appeared in his room in the Vice President's chamber, and received the civilities of a few of the Senators, but not their congratulations. A strong feeling still exists here that Mr. Johnson should resign his office, while not a few say that, considering his past services for the Union, he should be allowed another trial. The probability is that he will not resign.

Mr. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Consul to Paris, vice Bigelow, now Charge d'Affairs. Major Hay, Assistant Secretary, rumors says, will also receive a foreign appointment. Mr. Brooks, correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, will, in all probability, succeed Mr. Nicolay, as the President's Secretary. Mrs. Lincoln gave yesterday her last reception of the present season, and fashionable society in Washington, it may now be said, has come to a stand-still.

The President's proclamation in reference to deserters, it is believed, will be the means of bringing back to the Union ranks not only large numbers of deserters throughout the North, but many who have sought in Canada refuge from the punishment they so richly deserve.

In the Ohio Senate last week, the following memorial was presented from the wife of a copperhead who has "skedaddled" from the draft. That woman should be provided with a loyal husband without delay:

To the General Assembly: There is one amendment which we wish you to add to that bill for punishing runaways from the draft, which is, that their wives shall be entitled to a divorce forthwith upon application.

(Signed,) RUNAWAY'S WIFE.

A Charleston correspondent says that a secret Union League has existed in Charleston during the rebellion. Dr. Mackey was the chief officer; Governor Aiken, Judge Bulset and 500 others were members.

OIL INTELLIGENCE

Recent Strikes in Venango and Erie Co.

MERCER COUNTY IN THE FIELD.

A STRIKE ON THE CLARION.

The news from the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania continues to be of a gratifying character, and verifies the statement made in these columns that there would be a great and increasing development of the oleaginous wealth of the country this spring. The weather is moderating in the Venango regions, and the preparations already made for boring give token of unexampled activity in that quarter. The product of the wells above is already coming into market, and our wharves are daily occupied with barrels of oil to the exclusion of almost all other articles of trade. For the benefit of the curious, we give the cost of handling a barrel of oil at the Pittsburgh wharf:—Wharfage, two cents; drayage, ten cents; unloading, three cents; gauging, five cents; rehauling, five and a half cents; loading on car, three cents—total, twenty-six and a half cents. During the year 1864 there were landed at the Allegheny wharf 342,221 barrels of oil, which cost to handle it $89,088 83.

The Venango Regions.

On Saturday, 4th instant, a new well was struck by B. H. Manchester on the Fleming farm, about two miles this side of Shaffer. After penetrating a layer of extreme hard rock, the drill struck a crevice at the depth of 565 feet. A great spouting of water, oil and gas ensued, and continued several hours. The well has not yet been tubed but much is hoped for. The territory on which it is situated has hitherto been somewhat neglected, and in fact, considered rather dry territory.

Erie County.

It is reported that oil was found in the Farrar well, on the Evans Farm, some two miles out of Erie City, on Saturday last, at a depth of 450 feet. A vein of gas was struck which threw water and oil out of the well with considerable force. The oil also comes up with the sand pump in liberal quantities. It is the intention of the owners to drill deeper before tubing, yet in their opinion the well would now yield from ten to fourteen barrels per day by being pumped.

Lawrence County.

The Woodworth well in South New Castle, after yielding a fair amount of oil for some time, is now being sunk deeper, its owners being confident of making a greater strike at a greater depth. The Campbell well on Slippery-rock creek, is increasing its yield daily. Real estate in this locality has gone up to fabulous prices, in consequence of the oil discoveries, and great activity for the development of the creek prevails. The McBride well on the Mahoning is producing about twelve barrels per day, with an upward tendency.

The Clarion River Region.

There is an increased activity in the oil business in the Clarion regions. On Thursday last, at the depth of five hundred feet, a vein of oil and gas was struck in the well at Beer creek, which has caused a great stir. On removing the tools from the wells, we are assured, a stream of water, oil and gas was thrown up into the air a distance of twenty feet, and has continued to flow ever since, the quantity of oil increasing. Unfortunately for the well and the many of Beer creek dammed up the water so that it overflowed the well, nevertheless, the well continues to spout up through the waters of the overflowed creek. It is estimated that when the water subsides, and the well is tubed, the latter will prove to be a large flowing well. At the Clarion well the oil and water are also flowing, given good evidence of plenty of oil.

Mercer County Prospects.

Evidences of the existence of petroleum have been found on the premises of Mr. Curtis, west of the town of Sharon. The oil was discovered exuding from the rock under the coal stratum. The seam of coal is underlaid by a stratum of clay rock, under which is found one of sandstone, whose thickness is as yet unknown. A company has been formed and the land leased, and drilling for oil will soon commence.

General Oil Items.

It is said a fine oil well was struck at California, West Virginia, on Tuesday last, by a Cleveland company.

Nearly one million of dollars have been invested in land near Lakeport, Michigan, with the expectation that petroleum can be obtained therefrom. While it has been satisfactorily ascertained that there are the usual indications of oil in that neighborhood, none, in any quantity, has yet been obtained. The most promising well is the "Baker Well," which is down eighty-five feet from the surface. The water which comes out is of a milky hue. The well has lowered some twenty feet, and if soon will be tested by a pump. The oil is there, it is asserted by those who know, that there are now forty feet of oil in it. It costs about ten dollars per foot to sink a well in this locality, and the progress is only three feet per day.

General Intelligence.

A man named Birch, from Wesleyville, enlisted in Erie city, and refused all bounty or pay. This is something new in these times.

It is said that a very extensive wooden ham and wooden nutmeg establishment is to be put up in Charleston without delay.

At a recent meeting of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Wm. P. Holliday was elected President; A. Hamburg, Vice President, and P. G. Chapman, Secretary. The new organization promises to be a successful one.

General Payne, on Tuesday last, was attacked by Dr. Alexander, while entering the Court House at Paducah. The doctor drew a revolver upon the General, who knocked it from the hands of the doctor, and then gave him such a drubbing with nature's weapons. The doctor was lodged in the guard house.

Some four months ago, Capt. McCuskie, A. Q. M. at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, went out with a scouting party to hunt Indians, but failing to discover any, turned his attention to a herd of buffaloes found on the prairie. He made a dash at one and soon overtook an old bull weighing about 2,000 pounds. Just as he was about to fire on the animal, his horse stumbled and threw him almost under the heels of the buffalo. He caught the buffalo by the forehoof as he passed over him, and taking up his knife, and jumped upon the bull's neck and twenty minutes the Captain and his strange paramour were over the prairie until the animal showing signs of fatigue, the captain managed to throw him on his side, and then struggled violently, until the captain sent his knife into the animal's heart, thereby giving him to give up the ghost. The fame of this exploit reaching the ears of the Indians, Red Cloud, their chief, made a journey of 300 miles to Fort Wadsworth and surrendered to Captain McCuskie, believing that any man who could whip a buffalo in a fair flat fight was not to be contended against.

The 4th of March was a terribly cold day in Minnesota. At St. Paul the mercury in the thermometer marked thirty-three degrees below zero. On the same day thermometer marked ten degrees below zero in Central Iowa. In Chicago the day was regarded as quite mild and pleasant, while in New York and Washington it rained in torrents.

Accounts from all parts of Europe speak of the extreme cold of the past winter. Wolves have been unpleasantly abundant in Prussia, having been driven out of Poland by the cold. At Lisbon the inhabitants have suffered greatly. There have been only two snow storms in Lisbon during the present century, one in 1814, and one in 1837.

The Platteville (Wisconsin) *Witness* notes the return home of a Miss Georgiana Peterman, who has been for two years a drummer in the 7th Wisconsin regiment. She lives in Ellenboro, is about twenty years old, wears soldier clothes, and is quiet and reserved.

A locomotive exploded in the machine shops at Cresson, Pa., on Sunday last, demolishing the building and wounding about a dozen persons.

A Mr. Brooks committed suicide in Harrisburg on Monday by hanging himself with a bed cord.

The flag of the Union waves. That of the rebellion wavers.

The slave pens in Louisville have been abolished by order of General Palmer, and the laves confined therein released.

A grand sword tournament is in contemplation at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of deciding who is the best swordsman in the armies of the United States. A prize of one thousand dollars is being raised. The first premium for the champion swordsman will be a sword worth $250. The second will be a purse of $300, and the third a purse of $200. The affair promises to be very interesting.

The attempt to grow oranges and lemons in California is every year becoming more successful. The principal groves are Los Angelos, where there are half a dozen men engaged in the business, and where last year about 60,000 oranges and 20,000 lemons were grown. This year nearly 100,000 oranges and 40,000 lemons have been raised in that vicinity.

HASTY LEGISLATION.—The hasty way which business was transacted by Congress the last two days of the session is said to be not creditable to that body. A correspondent says the Senate amendments to the Amendatory Revenue, the Amendatory Tariff and the Indian Appropriation bills were not even read to the House, being so numerous, but were all nonconcurred in bodily, and forthwith sent to the conference committee, on whose reports, and with but brief and occasionally imperfect explanations they were adopted; and again, to a bill merely to define the pay of officers' servants, twenty or thirty sections were added in relation to military affairs, including an amendatory enrollment bill and kindred objects; and on these there had to be a committee of conference, and rushed through without an intelligent knowledge of their character. The Civil Appropriation bill owes its defeat to being loaded down with extraneous amendments and the want of time to adjust the differences between the two Houses.

The Amendatory Tariff bill imposes an additional duty of two dollars per ton on railroad iron.

New State Bounty Bill.

The following bill has passed both branches of the Legislature and is of immediate interest:

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,*

That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25th, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States, to the sum of three hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissioners are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sum to each and every volunteer enlisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a per *capita* tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male citizens liable to military duty, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years: *Provided further*, That non-commissioned officers and privates now in actual service in the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service who were permanently disabled in said service, shall be exempt from the *per capita* tax herein specified, and the property of widows and minor children, and widows and mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax. *And provided further*, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time and in such sums as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing a substitute for said service who may be enrolled in the mola of any county, city, ward, borough, township or enrollment district of this Commonwealth. *And provided further*, That any county or district having a special law relating to the same shall be under the provisions of the same, or of this supplement.

THE PROMOTION OF COL. JAS. A. EKIN.—A merited compliment to an accomplished and efficient officer has just been paid Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, of the United States Quartermaster's Department, in his confirmation by the Senate to be Brigadier General by brevet. A brief history of Col. Ekin's connection will not be uninteresting to his friends and neighbors in this city. Col. Ekin entered the service at the outbreak of the rebellion, in April, 1861, as Regimental Quartermaster of the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteers. In July following, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and assigned to duty at Pittsburgh, Pa. In the ensuing October he was ordered to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained in the discharge of important duties until the latter part of December, 1863, when, by special direction of the Secretary of War, he was assigned to the post of Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau. In March, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and in August last upon the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department in that of Colonel, first division in charge of the consolidation of the Quartermaster General's office, the responsible duties of which, in connection with those of Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, he still continues to perform with an ability and efficiency which have been fitly acknowledged by the last highly honorable promotion.

MARRIED:

WATSON—TODD—On Tuesday, March 14th, 1865, by Rev. C. A. Dickey, ANDREW WATSON, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SUE A. TODD, of Allegheny city.

DIED:

PERKINS—At Confederate States military prison, Salisbury, N. C., on Dec. 9th, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel, of U. S. Military Telegraph Corps, aged 25 years, 11 months and 15 days.

SCOTT—At East Liberty, on the 14th inst., MATILDA, wife of John P. Scott, in the forty-first year of her age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading commences at 8 o'clock mh14-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LAWRENCE ROLLING MILL WORKS WITH COAL DRIVING ENGINES.—By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county, State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at the rolling mill, on THURSDAY, the fourth (4th) day of May, A. D. 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Ironton, county of Lawrence aforesaid, known as the "Lawrence Rolling Mill Works," commencing at a stake which bears from the northwest corner of Vesuvius and Second streets N. 75 deg. E. 34 feet, thence N. 18 deg. 30 min. W. 10 feet, to a stake from which a Sycamore twelve inches in diameter bears west thirteen feet, and a Sycamore three inches in diameter bears south 84 west, thence N. 71 deg. 24 min. E. 200 feet, thence S. 18 deg. 36 min. E. parallel with the first mentioned line to Vesuvius street; thence with said street to the place of beginning, on which is situated the rolling mill and fix ures. Also, the lots 408, 409, 417, and 418 of said city of Ironton, on which are situated houses of workmen. Also, the coal privileges belonging to said rolling mill, acquired by contract with the Oaks Iron and Coal Company and Dempsey, Rogers & Ellison, together with the houses erected for the use of the laborers at the coal works. Also all the tools used about said rolling mill and coal works.

Appraised at $81,000. Terms of sale—one-fourth cash in hand, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months, with interest on the deferred payments from the confirmation of sale. SHERMAN G. JOHNSON,

mh11-6t Receiver of James Rodgers & Co.

TO OWNERS OF TUG BOATS.—Proposals are solicited by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for tugs, to be employed in protecting the trestling for the bridge to be erected over the Monongahela River from drift-wood, coal boats, &c., should the ice occur during the erection of the bridge. The boats should be ready to go into service whenever required, from the middle of April until the first of July, or later, if necessary.

Full particulars given on application to the undersigned. J. H. LINVILLE, Engineer.

mh14-6t 31 Bank Block, Fifth street, third floor.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the

Lambs Run Oil Company,

for leasing or sinking wells on their property, opposite Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny River. Address CHARLES TYRRELL, President.

mh14-6t 224 Market street, Philadelphia.

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive suppli s weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.

For sale by WM. EAGALEY,

mh13-6t 13 Wood street.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LAWRENCE ROLLING MILL WORKS WITH COAL DRIVING ENGINES.—By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county, State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at the rolling mill, on THURSDAY, the fourth (4th) day of May, A. D. 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Ironton, county of Lawrence aforesaid, known as the "Lawrence Rolling Mill Works," commencing at a stake which bears from the northwest corner of Vesuvius and Second streets N. 75 deg. E. 34 feet, thence N. 18 deg. 30 min. W. 10 feet, to a stake from which a Sycamore twelve inches in diameter

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

An Athenian Story.

BY MACAULAY.

In Athens, ere its sun of fame had set,
Amidst pomp and show the gazing crowds were met,
Intent forever upon something new,
The mimic wonders of the stage to view.

So here the wide extended circus spreads
In gathered ranks its sea of living heads;
Ranged in close order, rising row on row,
The void arena claims the space below.

The seats were filled; but ere the show began,
A stranger entered--'twas an aged man;
A while he sought a place with aspect mild;
Two polished young Athenians sat and smiled,
Eyed his confusion with a sideleong glance,
But kept their seats, nor rose on his advance.

O, for a burning blush of deeper hue
To mark the shame of that self-glorious crew;
How poor the produce of fair Learning's tree,
That bears no fruits of sweet humility!
The growth of arts and sciences how vain
In hearts that feel not for another's pain!

Not so the Spartan youth, whose simple school
Instilled the plain but salutary rule
Of kindness, and whose honest souls preferred
Truth to display--performance to a word.

These Spartan youths had their appointed place,
Apart from the Athenians, distinguished race,
And rose with one accord, intent to prove
To honored age their duty and their love;
Nor did a Spartan youth his seat resume
Till the old man found due and fitting room.

Then came the sentence of reproof and praise,
Stamped with the sternness of the ancient days;
For, standing full amid the assembled crowd,
The venerable stranger cried aloud:
"The Athenians learn their duty well, but lo!
The Spartans practice what the Athenians know."

The words were good, and in a virtuous cause;
They justly earned a nation's glad applause;
But we have surer words of precept given
In God's own book; the word that came from heaven--
"Be kind, be courteous, be all honor shown,"
"Seek other's welfare rather than thine own."

CITY, MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

United States Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the following report for February:

The following gentlemen have gone as delegates to the Army of the Potomac:

Rev. John Caruthers, Indiana county, Penna.
D. B. Thurston, Wabash, Indiana.
John A. McElroy, Wabash, Indiana.
Rev. Thos. Stephenson, Altoona, Penna.
Rev. J. A. Bailey, Shenkyville, Penna.

All letters communicating delegates or field operations, should be addressed to JOSEPH ALBREE, Secretary, No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipts of the following contributions:

S A S, Eldersridge, Ind co, Pa	$ 7 00
U C C, Pres church, Perrysville, Pa	23 86
Miss Ann Maria Rhea, (legacy), Rural Valley	25 00
O S Pres church, Mount Pleasant, Indiana co, Pa	38 00
First Pres church, East Liberty	19 75
Brashneck Union U P church, Butler co, Pa	33 00
Miss Mary McConnel, Leclaire, Iowa	5 00
S A S, Sugar Grove, Pa	18 00
S A S, Allanwville, Pa	50 00
Saltsburgh Pres church, Pa	22 00
I A S, Reimersburgh, Pa	50 00
A friend in Grace Luth church, Birmingham, Pa	5 00
U C C, First Pres church, McKeesport, Centre church, Mercer co, Pa	11 00 / 36 45
Soldiers' festival, New Athens, Harrison co, Ohio	271 70
S A S, Eldersridge, Pa	6 00
Mounts Olive Pres church, Squirrel Hill, Pa	17 00
U P church, Lebanon, Mercer co, Pa	14 50
Somerset Pres church, Warren co, Pa	14 00
Collected by Thos Kilmpatrick	14 00
U C C, Pres church, Poland, Ohio	18 50
A B Noble, Boardman, Ohio	1 00
Proceeds of festival, Webster, Westmoreland co, Pa	73 90
Anti-Slavery Society, Mill Brook, Mercer co, Pa	13 00
Bethel Reformed Pres church, Butler co, Pa	23 55
Church of God, Irwin tp, Venango co	14 15
I S A S Mercer Pa, towards purchase of chapel tent	10 00
S A S, Herr's Chapel, Ally co Pa	5 00
Union Pres Church, Fairsville, Pa	5 00
Miss Ann Kirkwood, Pittsburgh	5 00
S A S, Powhattan, West Va	25 00
I A S, Mahoning, Lawrence co, Pa	32 32
Olive Branch Church, Pa	50 60
U C C, Richmond, Ohio	21 00
O S Pres church, Bristol, Morgan co, O	15 25
U P church, Portersville, Butler co, O	42 00
Hammondsville, O, branch C C	119 30
Kramer Chapel, M E, Steubenville, O	55 00
Young Ladies' Festival, Steubenville	25 65
S A S, Buena Vista, Ally co, Pa	55 00
Pres church, Linton, Ohio	10 00
W Barr, Sr, & Cressman, $5, J F Bennie $1, Unitentown, Pa	11 00
S A S, Ally tp, Westmoreland co, Pa	12 75
Cherry Tree Mite Society, Venango co, Pa	63 00
Ladies' Dime Society, Rockrand tp, Venango co, Pa	14 00
M F Phahler, Elk Lick, Pa	1 00
John A Glosser, Wurtemburg, Pa	5 00
Pres church, Cherry Tree, Ven co, Pa	22 53
Amounts rec'd by Christian Advocate, Collection at anniversary meeting, 19th February	18,126 01
Amount previously acknowledged	20,616 82
	$119,328 53

The following boxes of stores have been received during February:

1 box hospital stores, 2 kegs pickles, from Monroeville Aid Society of Patton tp., Allegheny co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, 1 keg apple butter, from Haynesburg Christian Commission, Stark co., Ohio.

1 box clothing from U. S. Christian Commission Society of Limaville, Stark co., Ohio.

1 box clothing from Worthington Soldiers Aid Society, Armstrong co., Pa.

1 barrel hospital stores from Mt. Pleasant Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, Jefferson co., Ohio.

1 box clothing from Soldiers Aid Society, Saltsburgh, Indiana co., Pa.

2 boxes hospital stores from Ladies Christian Commission, of Hamilton M. E. Church, Steubenville, Ohio.

1 box hospital stores from Sabbath School at Armagh, Indiana co., Pa.

2 boxes hospital stores from Soldiers Aid Society, Erie, Pa.

1 box hospital stores, 1 keg pickles, from Ladies Christian Commission, Stahlstown, Westmoreland co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores from Soldiers Aid Society, Eldersridge, Indiana co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, 1 keg apple butter, from Ladies Christian Commission of Scrubgrass church, Butler co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, 1 keg pickles, 1 sack onions, from Soldiers Aid Society, Tarentum, Allegheny co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, from Ladies Aid Society of Limestone, Clarion co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers Aid Society of Mercer, Mercer co, Pa.

3 boxes hospital stores, from Soldiers Relief Society of Valley township, Guernsey co, Ohio.

1 barrel hospital stores, from Soldiers Aid Society of Allegheny township, Westmoreland co, Pa.

1 box clothing and 1 box dried fruit, from Mount Pleasant Soldiers Aid Society, Westmoreland co, Pa.

1 box clothing, from Soldiers Aid Society of Buena Vista, Allegheny co, Pa.

1 box and 1 bag dried fruit, 4 kegs apple butter, 1 keg pickles, from Ladies Aid Society of Washington, Pa.

1 box books and papers, from Union Aid Society of Allegheny city, Pa.

3 boxes hospital stores, from Dunlap's Creek Ladies Christian Commission of Fayette co, Pa.

1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers Aid Society of Pewhattan Point, Ohio.

1 barrel green apples, 1 barrel dried fruit, 1 box clothing, from Rev. Gillette's Congregation, Latrobe, Pa.

1 box clothing, 1 box dried fruit, from Soldiers Aid Society of Oak Ridge Church, Ohio.

2 kegs saur kraut, from Ladies Christian Commission Society of Washington, Pa.

2 boxes hospital stores, from Ladies Christian Commission of Salem, Ohio.

1 barrel hospital stores, 1 keg pickled cabbage, from Soldiers' Aid Society of Erie, Pa.

1 box canned fruit, 1 box dried fruit, 1 box clothing, 1 keg apple butter, from Ladies' Christian Commission, Madison, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, 1 box dried fruit, 1 box onions, from Ladies' Aid Society of U. P. congregation, of Pigeon Creek, Washington Co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society of Alliance, Ohio.

1 box hospital stores, 6 pkgs for Miss Shaw, from Soldiers' Aid Society 2d Pres. Church, Pittsburgh.

3 boxes hospital stores, from Buena Vista Soldiers' Aid Society, Allegheny Co., Pa.

1 box dried fruit, from Mount Pleasant Soldiers' Aid Society, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, from Ladies' Aid Society of Sewickley Presbyterian congregation, Hedgione Presbytery.

1 box hospital stores, from Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio.

2 boxes hospital stores, from Ladies' Christian Commission of Summerfield, Noble Co., Ohio.

1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society of Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.

1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society of Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa.

1 box of hospital stores from Green Garden School, Beaver co., Pa.

1 box of hospital stores from Ladies' Aid Society, Lake township, Mercer co., Pa.

1 box of hospital stores from Prospect U. P. Church.

1 box hospital stores from Beallville, O.

2 kegs apple butter from Soldiers' Aid Society of Cross Creek village, Washington co., Pa.

1 box clothing from Soldiers' Aid Society, First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

1 barrel onions, 2 do flour, 4 do apples, 3 do potatoes, 1 do corn meal, 1 box clothing, 1 keg apple butter, 76 cans fruit, 65 pounds butter, from the neighborhood of Pine Creek, Pa.

1 box hospital stores from Richland, Hampton and Pine township Soldiers' Aid Society, Allegheny co.

1 box sundries and 1 barrel apple butter from Hampton township Soldiers' Aid Society.

Packages of books and papers from Rev. J. M. Smith, Robert J. A. Irwin, Mrs. Reed, Miss Eliza Clarke, Mrs. Kate Lafferty, Mrs. S. Bailey, Mrs. Mary Bayard, Mrs. Fleshmmons, First Presbyterian Church, McKeesport, and C. W. Swartz, Marlboro, O.

Packages of fruit and clothing from Mrs. Thomas Fawcet, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. S. Phillips, Miss E. Murdock, a friend, Mrs. J. Pennock, Mrs. R. P. Irwin, Ellie Crawford, Nancy F. Aiken.

The following articles have been sent to the armies, and distributed at home during the month of February:

Flannel Shirts	1019	Dried Fruits, lbs	2096
" Drawers	695	Cans of "	472
Socks, pairs	392	Apple Butter, gals	217
Handkerchiefs	698	Pickles, gals	174
Bandages, rollers	288	Potatoes, bbls	46
Slippers, pairs	11	Apples, bbls	14
Arm Slings	192	Flour, bbls	2
Housewives	123	Sour Kraut, bbls	4
Pillows	81	Onions, bbl	1
Butch Tin	281	Corn Meal, bbl	1
Sugar, lbs	30	Canes	148
Extracts, bottles	47	Crackers, bbls	4
Forks	140	Glass, box	1
Knives	244	Chairs, doz	1
Spoons	200	Oysters, cans	17
Weekly Papers, packages	27300	Magazines	670
Large Books for Library	510	Large Books for Hymn and Psalm Books	876
Small Soldiers Testaments	8740	Writing paper, rms	19
Envelopes	3900	Pens, gross	1

The demand for pickles, onions, potatoes, dried fruit and apple butter is very urgent at present.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received from Nashville, asking for large shipments of these articles, and asking if the people at home will allow the heroes of so many battles to die for want of proper food.

The Commission appeals earnestly to its friends in the county for contributions of these articles.

Stores to be sent to W. P. Weyman, 75 Smithfield street.

Money to W. Frew, 174 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

Contributions received during the month ending February 28, 1865.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntly Neighborhood--3 quilts, 3 pads, 3 shirts, 7 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 12 handkerchiefs, 7 dozen compresses, 2 pin rolls, 1 towel, 3 rolls of cloths, 83 yards bandages, lot of lint, 4 slings, 14 pound blackberries, 7½ pounds dried apples, 6½ do crackers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Indiana, Pa.--25 flannel, 21 housewives.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Buena Vista--40 pairs drawers, 8 arm slings, 2 bundle rags, 60 yards bandages, 1 package lint, 2 packages papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tarentum--2 comforts, (Omitted in former report)--6 comforts, 4 cans apple butter, 2 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 2 housewives, 10 cans of grape butter from Mrs. Kennedy.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tallacavey--25 muslin shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharon, per Mrs. Hunter--110 pounds dried beef, 5 cans coffee, 4 papers pepper, 3½ pounds crackers, 4 cans pickled cabbage, 6 cans cucumber pickles, 1 can preserved elderberries, 9 cans tomatoes, 19 pounds cheese, 1 sack salt, 3 cans peaches, 3 cans apple butter, 152½ pounds dried appies 6 cans of fruit, 1 can of fruit, 2 cans pickled lily, 5 sweet cakes, 10 cans mustard, 2 pounds tea, 2 pounds sugar, 3 cans apple sauce, 1 can quince, 1 barrel pickles, 1 box crackers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tarentum--15 shirts, 13 flannel shirts, 13 hand arches, 14 pairs of drawers, 24 rolls bandages, 7 pads, lot of rags, 6 towels, 3 packages lint, 5 pounds dried fruit, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Salem, Mercer county--28 pounds dried appies, 1 can apple butter, 1 can elderberries, 23 sheets letter paper, 1 package envelopes, 6 housewives, 6 shirts, 14 towels, 2 feather pillows, 1 table cloth, 2 rolls bandages, 5 packages lint, 1 roll old muslin, half finished appies.

Little Girls' Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharon--52 towels, 77 rolls bandages, 70 packages compress, 28 housewives, 1 comforter, 2 pillows, 2 pads, 56 compresses, 2 housewives, 2 linen coats, 1 shirt, 98 magazines, 1 can plum butter, 3 jars currents, 2 canned appies, 1 can maple molasses, 2 jars tomatoes, 1 can gooseberries, 2 cans apple butter, 3 quarts elderberries, 2 quarts dried corn, 1 can preserved elderberries.

William M. Blurry, Esq., Coulsand--2 bottles of liquor.

No name--2 pair woolen socks, 2 pair slippers.

The following articles have been made from material furnished by the Commission:

Miss Smiths--52 arm slings; donate magazines and papers.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church S. A. S.--120 arm slings, 15 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny City--17 slings, 80 shirts, 20 pair drawers; donations, 2 sleeping caps, 2 needle books, 8 pair socks.

Hebrew Ladies Aid Society, Pittsburgh--8 shirts; 2 do, donated.

Miss Orr--24 arm slings.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Freeport--12 shirts, 12 towels, 8 pads, 35 slings, 2 lbs. lint.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley--77 flannel shirts, 50 arm slings, 13 pair socks, 16 towels.

Soldiers Aid Society of Connellsville--16 comforts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton--11 pair drawers, 5 shirts, 2 wrappers, 17 arm slings, 17 handkerchiefs, 8 towels, 2 cans fruit, 3 packages dried fruit, 1 package lint, 1 package papers, 2 comforts.

Shipments and local disbursements during the month ending February 28:

Woolen Drawers	2101	Wrappers	9
Woolen Shirts	1878	Overshoes, pair	42
Woolen Socks, pair	1412	Slippers, pair	42
Handkerchiefs	123	Blankets	2
Pin Cushions	20	Pads	11
Bed Sacks	121	Housewives	42
Sheets	10	Dried Apples, bbls	103
Slips	20	Dried Beef, lbs	110
Bandages, lbs	195	Cheese, lbs	17
Comfits	79	Salt, sacks	4
Pillows	6	Crackers, lbs	42
Arm Slings	356	Cans Fruit	168
Crutches, pair	33	Sour Kraut, bbls	1
Towels	618	Pic'd Mangoes, kgs	21

Court Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS.--(Judge Mellon.)--A case of more than ordinary interest to the entire community, has occupied the attention of this court for the past two days, involving the relative rights and duties of the people to railroad companies, and railroad companies to the people, the decision of which will settle at rest a mooted question, and be of interest and advantage to the community at large. The case would seem to be as follows:

Geo. W. Evans, a well known butcher of this and Allegheny cities, alleges that on the 27th of December, 1862, when on his way to the Pittsburgh market, at a point where the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway crosses Anderson street, was run into by the carelessness of those in charge of the train, from which he suffered severe bodily injury. Mr. Evans alleges that the company displayed no flag at the crossing, that no bell was rung, and no headlight was displayed from the locomotive, it being dark. From these causes plaintiff alleges that he was thrown over the embankment, by which he was severely injured, having received a contusion of the right thigh, from which he was confined to his house for nearly one year, and according to the the testimony of Dr. Herron received a life injury. Mr. Evans, therefore, instituted legal proceedings against the road to recover damages in the amount of $10,000.

On the part of the defence it was alleged that at the time of the accident the cars were running at the proper and usual rate of speed--that the bell at the crossing was rang--that the usual light on the locomotive was burning, and that all the usual and necessary precautions had been used to prevent accidents, and that before the Railway Company were not guilty of any negligence. On the contrary, the plaintiff himself had not used the necessary precaution, and he appreciated the crossing, and by his own negligence had brought upon himself the disaster for which he sought to hold the company responsible.

It was further alleged by the defence that Mr. Evans, after he had been rescued and conveyed to a place of safety, admitted that he did not blame the Railroad Company for the accident, as he had heard his man, who had just crossed ahead of him, shouting to him that a train was coming, and that he, supposing it was on the south, when it was on the north track, attempted to cross, and was thrown over an embankment some fifteen feet.

The evidence as to the rate of speed at which the train was running, the headlight burning, the bell at the crossing ringing, or whether, under the circumstances, (it being dark) the company was bound to display a flag at the crossing, was contradictory.

The defendants submitted to the Court the following points:

First--That plaintiff could have avoided the collision with the train by the exercise of common prudence or ordinary care, even though the railroad company may have been guilty of negligence.

Second--That it is the duty of persons having control of vehicles when they approach a railroad crossing to look up and down the same, and to listen for the approach of the train, before attempting to cross the track.

Third--That it is incumbent on the plaintiff to show affirmatively, to the satisfaction of the jury, that he used all due and necessary caution and care to ascertain the approach of the train, and failing so to satisfy the jury, he was not entitled to recover

In support of these positions Mr. Hampton cited the following cases: Offlier vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company; 3d Phila. R., 76. Reens vs. Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad Company; 6 Casey 484. Grainger vs. Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, 1st Mass. Rep. 187. Wilds vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; Am. Law Reg. 1862.

Judge Mellon charged the jury to find a special verdict, after giving them instructions on the law on eight questions arising out of the case--four as to whether the plaintiff was guilty of negligence, and four as to whether defendants were guilty of a like offense in running the train.

The case was given to the jury yesterday, and the public will anxiously await their verdict, as it will settle, so far as the Court of Common Pleas can do so, the relative duties the public owe to themselves in avoiding accidents on railways, and the precautions which roads are bound to use not to endanger the limbs and lives of the citizens. The case was conducted with marked ability by Marshal Brown and T. B. Hamilton for plaintiff, and Jno. H. Hampton for defendants.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR CASE.--The Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, have decided the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company in favor of the Railroad Company, Chief Justice Woodward dissenting. The following is the order of the Court: "The decree of the Court below reversed and an injunction awarded. And now to-wit, March 13th, 1865, this cause having come on for argument on appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and having been argued by counsel, thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the decree of the said Court dismissing the bill of complainant, be reversed, and it is now decreed that the defendants; their architects, engineers, agents and workmen be perpetually enjoined from further proceeding to lay any foundation or erect any buildings for a grain warehouse nearer than twelve feet from the old house line of Liberty street, produced westwardly from the northeast corner of the lot conveyed by the complainants to the defendants, which line is declared to be the true south line of Liberty street, as called for in the contract of the parties. And the defendants are ordered to remove the foundation already built on the said line. And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants pay the costs." The case was argued by John H. Hampton and Theodore Cuyler, Esqs., for the railroad, and James H. Hopkins, Esq., on the part of the Elevator Company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞SEVERE COUGHS AND COLDS, are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate, but Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will as promptly cure them. Sold everywhere. mh13-3tMW&S

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. In one trial only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty, red appearance by which dyes had become so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired--one that will not fade, crock or wash out--one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Peoples National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja16-2m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY FRESTON, BURTON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

RED HOOK PETROLEUM STORES

AND BONDED WAREHOUSE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine and Residuum,

RECEIVED ON STORAGE, OR ON COMMISSION, BY

F. W. GREEN & CO.

Office, 74 and 76 Wall Street, New York.

FRED'K W. GREEN, H. M. McCORKLE, Prop'rs

REFERENCE:

New York--Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., Rood & Rust, J. P. Harley, Esq. *Philadelphia*--Messrs. Leech & Co., Hugh Craig & Co. *Pittsburgh*--Wm. Thaw, Esq., John Watt, Esq., D. A. Stewart, Esq., J. J. Houston, Esq.

The Red Hook Petroleum Stores and Bonded Warehouse

Are situated on the Bay, at Red Hook Point, which is one of the most accessible points for storage of PETROLEUM near New York, being only twenty minutes from Wall street, by ferry at foot of same.

We have a water front of four hundred and fifty feet with twenty-two feet depth of water at low tide.

The slip being protected by a BREAKWATER, vessels can at all times load or unload without risk to vessels or oil. The Stores being only twenty feet from the dock, the oil requires but little handling.

All oil by the UNION LINE is handled on our docks; also by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, if so consigned.

Insurance can be effected at lowest rates.

Oil consigned to us will be stored at low rates, and guaranteed good care and attention. fe27-1f

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

Near Parrysville Plankroad and Observatory.

About twenty minutes walk from the Allegheny city Postoffice, containing ten and three-quarter acres of ground, a good two-story frame house, and capacious brick barn: two cisterns and spring, with pump; well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, with some three acres of forest. View is unsurpassed for beauty and extent.

Town and Country Life

Could no where be better combined. Apply to

Messrs. CUTHBERT & SON,

Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, or by letter to mh8-2tW&S ROX 12, Sharpsburg.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

The Great Remedy for the Cure of

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The results of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet which can be had of the agent where the medicine is for sale. Coughs and colds, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time. Don't despair because other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. For sale by the proprietors, J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati.

For sale by B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., Pittsburgh; R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, and by druggists and country druggists generally. fe28-1meod-4tw

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-1y No 7 St. Clair street.

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STRE

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
nov8-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

The Great Moral Temperance Drama,

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the Great Moral Temperance Drama, in four acts, from Arthur's popular story, entitled

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

With a powerful cast.

To conclude with

MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
Mrs. FRANK DREW,
BEN WHEELER,

And all the Varieties' great

CONSTELLATION OF STARS,

Will appear to night in the grand military drama (in 3 acts) of

The French Spy; or, the Fall of Algiers.

Also, in a varied

MALANGE OF MUSIC AND MIRTH.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum--Liberty street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, benefit of
Mr. W. J. THOMPSON,

When will be presented

Jack Sheppard; or, the Housebraker and his Dog.

Act 1st.

Jack Sheppard.....Miss Julia Price.

Act 2d.

Jack Sheppard.....Miss Jennie Allen.

Act 3d.

Jack Sheppard.....Miss Lettie Chandler.

ENGLISH OPERA, AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Weston.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Deltrich.

LAST WEEK OF

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1865, will be performed for the third time the

ROSE OF CASTLE.

Don Sebastian, Prince of Castile, disguised as Magus, a Minister, Mr. Wm. Castle; Don Pedro, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Don Fiero and Don Mallint, Conspirators) Mr. E. Seguin and Mr. Walter Birch; Pablo, master of Pesada, W. Seguin; Guzman, gentleman in waiting, Mr. Oliver; Elvira, Queen of Castile, disguised as Jacquita, a peasant girl, The Rose of Castile, Miss Fanny Stockton; Donna Carmen, a favorite maid of honor, disguised as Pequilla, a peasant lass, Miss Georgie Oliver; Lords, Ladies, Peasants, &c., by the Chorus, Corps de Ballet, and numerous auxiliaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.--To accommodate all classes, seats to a portion of the Hall will be 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8. Books of the opera for sale at the door.

W. H. HOTGH, Business Agent.

A SERIES OF GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

To be given at

CONCERT HALL,

Commencing Monday, March 13th, 1865,

Under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, who, at 12 entertainments given by this Association, at the Academy of Music in New York, sold upwards of $40,000 worth of goods and gave away 60,000 presents.

WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR SALE OF TICKETS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS at the Company's Depot, No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert hall. Admission $1.

A VALUABLE PRESENT

Given with each ticket, varying in value from $1 to $5000, which the purchaser of a ticket may receive on the spot where the ticket is purchased. The presents will be given from the

IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY!

Pianos, Diamonds, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Broadcloth sets, Gold Watches, Gold Pens, Table Sets Silver Watches, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Brooches, Solitaires, Rings, &c., &c., and an endless variety of Blue Uberis and objects de Vertu. Persons visiting us at the Company's Depot, at which place only, tickets can be purchased.

mh13-1f J. W. ELLIS, Actuary.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny or Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe6-3y

PIANOS.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York,
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
BOARDMAN & GRAY,

PIANOS.

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGAN, with Tremolo Attachment.

Just received a new lot of the above celebrated instruments, together with good cheap Pianos from other manufacturers, at reduced prices, guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
mh6 No. 12 St. Clair street.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE HIGHEST MUSICAL AUTHORITIES.

After having examined the Piano-fortes of Messrs. Decker Brothers, we have much pleasure to state the conclusion and cheerfully testify that they are in every respect superior instruments. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct and of a very musical character. Their workmanship is of the very best, plainly demonstrating that none but the very best materials are used, and their touch, evenness and quality of tone throughout the whole compass of the keyboard, we consider unsurpassed. We therefore do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as worthy the attention of purchasers.

CARL WOLFSOHN, Philadelphia.
S. B. MILLS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
WILLIAM MASON.
CHARLES FRADEL.
THEO. HAGER, Editor of Mus. Review & World.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, Director of the German Opera.
JOHN SUNDEL, editor Journal of Public Worship.
E. L. RITTER and KARL ZERRAHN.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

Are sole Agents for Decker's Pianos, also, for the celebrated Taylor & Farley Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. mh10

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, March 2d, 1865.

1,000 ARMY WAGONS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., the 15th day of March, 1865, for the delivery of ONE THOUSAND WAGONS at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The wagons are to be made of seasoned timber, and built as per specifications, which can be seen in this office.

Bids will be received for TWENTY-FIVE, or more, and must state the time they will be delivered.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. ROSS, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bonds will be required of successful bidders, in half the amount of the contract, signed by two good and sufficient securities.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made on the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

mr2-11t Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1865.

EXPRESS TO THE Monongahela Oil Regions.

This Company having established Agencies at Rice's Landing, Waynesburg and Greensburg, Greene county, Pa., are prepared to do a general Express Forwarding business between Pittsburgh and those points, via Monongahela river. The goods and valuables will be in charge of our own messengers, and all matter entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.
mr4-1m

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
de5 corner of Wood and Third streets.

CARBON OIL

**For sale

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell on commission:

U. S. 7-30 Certificates, 3-10 Bonds,
U. S. 6s, 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. 7-30 per cent. 3-10 Bonds,
U. S. Seven-Thirties,

and all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin bought and sold at every description of rates.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Hours Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	.....	111 50
U. S. 10-40s	.....	98 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7s	.....	101 00
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh & Manufacturers'	.....	77 00
Fourth National Bank	100 00	.....
Columbia Oil Co.	2 00	77 00
Chess' Run Central	.....	.....
Merchants'	.....	56
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 70
Ohio Valley	1 90	.....
McAboy and Cherry Run	1 60	.....
Rathbone	1 25	.....
Tack Petroleum, of New York	.....	$ 40
Dacca Creek Oil Co.	.....	20 00
First Ward Allegheny Bounty Bonds	.....	100 00
Fourth Ward Allegheny Bounty Bonds	.....	90 00
Central Basin Oil Co.	.....	2 25

SALES AT THE BOARD.

200 shares Ohio Valley 2 00
200 do Cherry Run Central 2 25

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

The market generally is dull. Gold declined still further, selling at 180. Big Tank sold at 38; Caldwell, 6¼ to 6⅝; Dalzell, 8¼ to 8¾; Eddy, 92; St. Nicholas, 4¼ to 4⅝; Petroleum Centre strong this morning, at 4¼, closing at 3 bid. Money active.

TUESDAY, March 14—P. M.

Oil stocks were unusually buoyant at the People's' Exchange, this evening, and the transactions very large. Central Basin ruled the hour—everybody wanted to buy—finally selling up to $1 95. As poor Ritchie sold down to 70c, and appears hopelessly beyond resurrection, it is well that Central Basin is ready to take its place. Cherry Run and Blood Farm have improved in price, and were inquired for at from $1 10 to $1 20. Ross declined to $1 95. Oil Creek and Cherry Run brought 5c. The attendance on 'Change was large and there was an increased disposition to operate. Still, many persons are waiting for oil strikes, which we may expect any day. The following is the list of sales:

500	shares	Central Basin	$1 75
500	do	do	1 80
500	do	do	1 90
375	do	do	1 90
700	do	do	1 90
500	do	do	1 90
300	do	do	1 93
100	do	do	1 93
100	do	do	1 92
300	shares	Cherry Run and Blood	1 10
500	do	do do	1 13
500	do	do do	1 15
300	do	do do	1 15
500	do	do do	1 20
500	do	do do	1 18
500	do	do do	1 20
500	do	do do	1 80
1000	do	do do	1 21
300	Cherry Run and Pit Hole		1 00
200	do	do	1 01
2500	do	do	1 00
300	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	1 60
500	do	do	1 01
500	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	1 01
500	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	1 00
500	do	do	1 00
100	Horseneck		35
100	McAboy and Cherry Run		1 60
100	do	do	1 59
100	Oil Creek and Cherry Run		6 15
100	do	do	6 15
200	Ritchie		80
200	do	do	80
300	do	do	77
1000	do	do	70
500	do	do	71
500	do	do	71
1000	Ross		1 40
500	do	do	1 35
500	do	do	1 35
2100	Shells		74
500	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 04
500	do	do do	1 05
250	do	do do	1 03
200	do	do do	1 05
200	do	Western Pennsylvania	3 05
100	do	do do	3 05
100	do	do do	3 05
100	do	do do	3 05

AFTER BOARD.

500	shares	Central Basin	1 95
500	do	do do	1 95
980	do	do do	1 90
200	do	do do	1 90
500	do	Phoenix, of New York	1 00
500	do	Cherry Run and Blood	1 20
1000	do	do do	1 20
500	do	Shells	74
100	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 03
1100	do	Ritchie	71
400	do	do	70

The closing "bids" and "offerings" were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme	.....	35 00
Allegheny River	.....	2 60
Banner	1 25	1 30
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 80
Cherry Run Central	2 20	2 30
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 55	1 60
Columbia	.....	78 00
Culbertson's Run	.....	1 90
Belmont	.....	8 00
Duck Creek	.....	20 00
Eldorado	.....	1 90
Federal	.....	1 20
Fuller Reserve	.....	65
Germania of Pittsburgh	.....	5 00
Great American	4 60	5 00
Hemlock	3 40	3 90
Lincoln Oil & Mining	.....	1 00
Moreland	50	60
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	80
Ohio Valley	1 85	2 00
Paxton	.....	4 75
Phillips	$ 62½	4 50
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	1 15
Revenue	2 65	3 00
Rathbone	.....	1 25
South western, of Phila.	.....	5 00
Star of Maine	.....	1 10
Steel Well	.....	100 00
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y.	$ 00	$ 60
Tarbox Farm	80	85
Wash-Virginia, Pittsb'h	.....	1 75
Whitely Creek	.....	2 00

—The transactions at McIlvaine's Commercial Sales Rooms last evening were very limited. They comprise:

Merchants and Manufacturers Bank	$75 75
Allegheny Bank	67 00

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of February ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1865.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$417 349 80	$ 93,332 16	$124 015 64	.....
Passengers	205 289 25	140 600 10	111 689 15	.....
Express matter	9 402 60	4 548 90	4 853 70	.....
Mails	7 833 00	7 833 00	.....	.....
Rent Pittsburgh	7 708 33	7 708 33	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	2 75 47	2,386 47	.....	$1 00
Total	656,727 74	487,327 46	239,510 68	643 00
Earnings from Jan 1 to Feb 28	1,160,967 37	747,962 97	651,081 45	.....

Included in the above items of freight and passenger earnings is $79,600 for Government transportation.

—The text of sections six and seven of the new act relating to the taxation of State banks and the conversion of the latter into national organizations reads as follows:—

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that every National Banking Association, State Bank, or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of notes of any State Bank or State Banking Association paid out by them after the 1st day of July, 1866.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that any existing bank organized under the laws of any State, having a paid up capital of not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, which shall apply before the 1st day of July next for authority to become a national bank under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and shall comply with all the requirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of the currency to be in good standing and credit, receive such authority in preference to new associations applying for the same; provided, that it shall be lawful for any bank or banking association organized under State laws, and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws, and to retain and keep in operation its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain to the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank and each branch to be regulated by the amounts of capital assigned to and used by each.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

Market flat, and sales yesterday afternoon of 27 bales middlings at 65c; to-day 60 at 65c, and 7 do at 66c. Buyers were not disposed to pay better than 65c for middlings, at which rate a small lot of 11 bales middlings was sold. There was some talk of a panic here, as well as in New York and Boston, and buyers generally stood off, there being no orders to fill and no disposition to speculate.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales to-day of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse were as follows: 5 hhds and 40 boxes, 1 at 3½c, 1 Indiana trash, 1 at 8c, 1 at $8 50; 3 do Kentucky trash, 1 at $6 25, 1 at $9, 1 at $10 50; 6 cases Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers, at prices ranging from $3 to $11. Receipts light.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have to notice a very dull week, at least, up to the present time. The demand for most articles has been very limited. The truth is, general dullness has taken possession of every department of trade, and orders for Pittsburgh manufactures have come in slowly, and only for limited amounts. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are in fine navigable order to all points, but, notwithstanding this, business seems to hold back. On the landing trade was not very brisk, and boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a paying trip. The Minerva will be found at the landing. She will return to Wheeling at noon. The Brownsville packets are doing a large and increasing business. The America left last evening for St. Paul direct, with one of the best trips of the season. The Nevada did not get off for St. Louis. She will cut loose this day positively, so says Commander Evans. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville on time. She was crowded with passengers and had a good freight list. The Guidon was receiving a liberal amount of freight for Cincinnati; she is announced for this afternoon. She will be followed by the Glide No. 3, which will leave on Saturday. The Silver Cloud No. 2 will be the first boat for St. Paul; persons going that way would do well to give this boat a call. The Empire City is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The Armenia, and Captain Shuman's new packets, are not yet arrived. A number of boats are due, and may arrive at any hour. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

FLOUR—The market has ruled dull for some time past. The receipts were in excess of the demand. The principal inquiry was for the better descriptions. A large lot could not be disposed of at the present prices. Among the sales we note the following: Extra Family, 100 bbls, at $10 25@10 60; 75 bbls do, $10 90; 85 bbls do—the terms were withheld.

GRAIN—Buyers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent, and a concession would have to be made before large sales could be effected. Oats are more enquired after. We note sales of 250 bush from store at 85c, and 150 do at depot at 84c. Wheat—The market was without any special movement. Prices for both descriptions were nominal. Barley—There was some enquiry for this article. A lot of 500 bush was disposed of at $1 40@1 50. Corn—The supply was in excess of the demand, and prices were drooping. Small sales were made at depot at $1 20; from store the usual advance was obtained.

OATS—The receipts have fallen off, and holders have advanced their prices. Sales 8 bbls at 22c ⅌ dozen.

BUTTER was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales 14 pkgs at 30c.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply. Prices, however, were unchanged. Sales of 120 bxs in lots, at 20@22c for W. R., and 24c for Goshen.

SEEDS—There was a fair retail demand for this article. Timothy, sales of 15 bush at $6. Clover, sales 20 bush at $14 50@14 75. Flax was inactive.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off. Small sales were made at the scales at $35@38 per ton. APPLES—Sales of 5 barrels about at Keep's Dock with the demand. Sales of 140 bbls at $4 50@5 00.

HOMINY—Market steady. Sales 10 bbls at $5.

BACON—The market was inactive. Buyers continue to hold back, hence the sales were confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the home trade. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

POTATOES—The demand has improved during the past few days. Among the sales were 125 bussels Peach Blows at $1 10 per bushel.

LARD OIL—Prices were unchanged with sales of 5 bbls No. 1, at $2 95@2 98, and 5 do No. 2, at $2 00 per gallon.

GROCERIES—The market continues in a very unsettled state. Prices are very uncertain, and could not be furnished correctly.

WHISKEY—Prices remain irregular. The last sale we reported was at $2 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

Business in the oil way was dull, there being a wide difference between buyers and sellers, ranging from 3 to 4 cents per gallon. Of course both appear determined to hold out. This, however, can't last very long, as one party or the other must give way before the close of the week. The receipts since our last reach 1,595 barrels. A number of loaded flats are on their way, and may arrive at any hour. Buyers were offering 25c for good round parcels, packages returned, while holders preferred holding on to parting with their stocks at this figure. The fact is, there is oil in the market with the owners more money. This causes them to hold back and endeavor to obtain higher figures, the truth being evident that prices have ruled too steep at the wells. Thousands of barrels have been purchased at extravagant prices. The end draws near. Speculators in the raw material have convinced themselves that prices would still go up. The Eastern markets are dull with more sellers than buyers—the very best inducement for the sale of crude being at the wells where the article is produced. On the landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible. This Echo No. 2 and Leclaire came in from Oil City with fair trips. The departures include the Ida Rees, Advance and Petrolia, with good freights. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. It may be proper to remark that a number of heavy sales were reported at 25c, but as the parties who should have made the purchases were not aware of any such movements, it would be fair to presume they only existed in imagination.

CRUDE OIL—The market was dull. Buyers were not disposed to operate. Among the sales we note bbls at 27c; packages refurbished, 30c bbls to go out of the market at 26c, bbls exchanged; 100 bbls do same figures; 1,500 bbls bulk, private terms withheld.

TAR—The supply on hand being limited holders were firm. Sales 25 bbls at $5.

REFINED—The market was dull. Buyers seemed to have left the market. The was no demand for bonded or free. The stock on hand is very light but amply sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

NAPTHA—The market was firm with small sales at 47c for free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

L Thumm	392	McKelvey & Miller	97
J E Stockton	401	J Berlin	249
Miller & Edwards	48	Fisher Bro	360
B Lafferty	100	Clarke & Co	100
Total			1595

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 72 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 54 bbls refined for Baltimore.

A. Hancock, 46 bbls crude for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F., 216 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 50 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 50 bbls refined for Baltimore.

Waring & King, 74 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

J. A. Caughey, 50 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

March 14.

The receipts of Beef Cattle are large this week, reaching about 2,000 head; the market in consequence, is very dull, and prices have fallen off, with sales of first quality Penn. and Western at 12½@13 cents, fair to good at 15@19 cents, and 10@15 cents ⅌ lb for common as to quality.

The following are some of the particulars of the sales:

Head.	Name.	Amount.
150	Mooney & Smith, Western	15@23
120	P. Hathoway, Lancaster County and Western	17@20
75	E. McFillen, Chester Co	18@22
110	J. McFillen, Western	20@ 0
130	Martin Fuller & Co., Western	15@20
105	J. Kirk, Lancaster County	18@24
118	P. McFillen, Lancaster County and Western	18@30
50	H. Chain, Penna	14@18
55	J. & J. Clouts, Penna	14@19
50	Owen Smith, Western	18@21
75	H. Christy & Bro., Western	14@19
80	B. F. McFillen, Western	14@20
150	Gust. Shomberg, Western	12@18
100	M. Ulman & Co., Western	18@21
50	J. nes McClese, Chester county	15@19
42	A. Kennedy, Chester county	13@21

Hogs—There is no change to notice; about 3,200 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $10@12½ the 100 lbs, net.

Cows—Are firm at about former rates; 100 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from $30@50 for Springers, and $45 up to $60 ⅌ head for cow and calf, as to quality.

Sheep—Prices are unchanged; about 4,000 head arrived and sold at from 10@12c ⅌ lb, gross, as to quality.

Chicago Iron Market.

The market is fairly active and prices are steady at the recent decline. We quote as follows:

Common bar	7 @ 7¼
Horseshoe iron	8½@ 9½
Common sheet iron	9 @ 9½
Sheet iron, charcoal	10½@10½
Norway nail rods	11 @11½
Low steel, German	16 @17
Plow steel, cast	22½
Spring and tire steel, English	19 @20
Tool cast steel, ordinary sizes	40
do do American	35
Blister steel	35 @40
Russia, No 1	35 @37
Russia, American, 1st quality ⅌ bdl	25
do do do ⅌ sht	26
do do 2d quality, ⅌ bdl	23
do do do ⅌ sht	24

Titusville Oil Market.

The market is quiet but rather firm. Crude at the well is selling at $6 75@7 50. At Titusville, $8@9 50 in bulk, and $12@12 50 including bbl. Refined free including bbl., at 79@80 cents.

Oil barrels are unchanged, with a full stock in the market.

Hauling from vicinity of Egbert farm, $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

Weather warm and raining, with a good prospect of an early opening of the creek and river.

In New York, crude is quoted at 41½@42 cts per gallon. We hear of contracts made here for April delivery in New York at 42½ cts. per gallon.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

Market dull, and sales 25 bales undressed at $150; 60 bales fair to do at $128; 60 do prime at $155; 85 do do at $152; 40 do do, private; 52 do prime dressed at $160; 40 do do private, and 18 do hackled tow, uncovered, in three small lots, at $100 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The Stock Exchange to-day was extremely quiet and activity of business is checked by anticipation of further news from North Carolina. The bears are large buyers to cover outstanding contracts. Their operations give steadiness to most of the speculative securities, but business was quite moderate. After second call stocks were heavy in sympathy with the falling of gold. Governments lower. Coal and miscellaneous shares steady on call and there was no material change in quotations. When the news from Generals Sherman and Schofield was announced there was a sudden fall in gold of 2½@4 per cent; with considerable excitement. A rumor that Government would anticipate the May coupons on the five-twenties aided the depression. There was also a rumor that our gunboats had ascended the James River and captured Fort Darling. Money inactive and easy at seven per cent. Foreign Exchange quiet. Petroleum stocks were active this morning. Tack was the most active stock on the list, and sold at 3 30@3 35; Oceanic, 4 10; United States, 19 50; Germania, 85; Buchanan Farm 1 89; Excelsior, 7 50; Rynd Farm, 5 10. Petroleum is flat and prices lower. Crude is heavy at 38; Refined in bond at 62@63, and free 82@84.

The new tobacco exchange was opened to-day in the Merchant's building, 52 Pine street. Tobacco merchants, growers and manufacturers, were present from Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other states. The President of the company made a short address.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Money fairly active at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 107½@108. Gold excited and decidedly lower, opening at 181½, advancing to 185¼, declining to 178¾, and closing at 179¼. Government stocks less active and a shade lower. Stocks dull and lower. Rock Island, 98½; Fort Wayne, 88½; Chicago and Northwestern, 32; do preferred, 69¼; Illinois Central scrip, 113¾; Michigan Southern, 65; Michigan Central, 108¼; Reading, 104½; Hudson, 109¼; Erie, 63½; do preferred, 80½; New York Central, 105¾; Maripesa, 15; Quicksilver, 77; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 96¾; 5-20s, regular, 109; 5-20s, coupons, 110.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange: Gold sold at 183¾. New York Central, 106¼; Erie, 63½; Hudson, 109¾; Reading, 104; Old Southern, 65½; Illinois Central, 112; Pittsburgh, 70¾; Rock Island, 98¾; Northwestern, 32¾; do preferred, 69¾; Fort Wayne, 88; Cumberland, 64½; Mariposa, 14¾. Stocks and Gold weak on call. Sales of Gold after the call at 178¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Gold opened at 184¾, afterwards touched 185¼, and upon the receipt of news direct from Gen. Sherman the rate gradually fell to 181½.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Petroleum dull and heavy. Crude 39; Refined in bond 62@63; Refined free 82@83.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Cotton decidedly lower, at 70@71c for middling. Flour—State and Western opened firm for common, and dull and heavy for good grades, and closed dull and heavy for all, at $10 30@10 40 for extra State, $10 75@11 for extra R. H. O., and $11 05@11 65 for trade brands. Whisky firmer; Western, $2 25—generally held at $2 26. Wheat very dull and 2@3c lower; winter red Western, $2 30@2 40. Corn heavy and 2@5c lower; $1 60@1 64 for new yellow; $1 70½ for inferior old mixed Western. Oats dull, at $1 01 for Western. Wool dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar dull at 14@15c for Muscovado; Havana, 16c. Pork heavy and lower; mess, $34 12½@34 25; new mess, closing at $31 12½ cash for 1863 and 1864; do cash and regular way at $29 for prime, and $33@33 50 for new mess; for May, buyer's option, $34 75, and for July prime mess for March, buyer's option, $34. Beef heavy at about previous prices. Dressed hogs nominal. Cut meats dull at 17½@17¾c for shoulders and 18¾@19c for hams. Bacon lower at 18¼@18½c for Cumberland cut, 20c for short ribbed, 19½c for long ribbed, and 20½c for long clear. Lard dull at 23¾@24 per cent, with considerable excitement. A rumor that Government would anticipate the May coupons on the five-twenties aided the depression. There was also a rumor that our gunboats had ascended the James River and captured Fort Darling. Money inactive and easy at seven per cent. Foreign Exchange quiet. Petroleum stocks were active this morning. Tack was the most active stock on the list, and sold at 3 30@3 35; Oceanic, 4 10; United States, 19 50; Germania, 85; Buchanan Farm 1 89; Excelsior, 7 50; Rynd Farm, 5 10. Petroleum is flat and prices lower. Crude is heavy at 38; Refined in bond at 62@63, and free 82@84.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The receipts of Beef Cattle for the week being much heavier than last, the market was depressed, and prices receding 1 cent per pound. The decline would have been much more marked but for the fact that Government agents interfered, which prevented the surplus from being sufficiently large to exert any considerable influence. The Cattle were of a fair average quality for this season of the year, and considerably larger than those of the Cattle which have been sold for the past several weeks. Hogs about ½c lower. The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—	1st qual, ⅌ cwt	$29 00@31 00
	Fair to good qual	15 00@19 50
	Common	10 00@14 00
	Inferior	10 58@12 00
COWS & CALVES—	1st quality	80 00@100 00
	Ordinary	60 00@75 00
	Common	50 00@60 00
	Inferior	40 00@50 00
VEAL CALVES—	1st quality ⅌ lb	13½@14c
	Ordinary	13½@13¾c
	Common	11½@12 c.
	Inferior	10½@11 c.
SHEEP & LAMBS—	1st quality ⅌ head	10 00@15 00
	Prime	10 00@12 00
	Ordinary	9 00@10 00
	Common	7 00@ 9 00
	Inferior	6 50@ 7 00
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ⅌ lb	13½@13¾c
	Corn fed medium	13¼@13½c
	Still fed	13 @13¼c

Toledo Grain Market.

The market is dull. The dullness and drooping tendency of the Gold market, and unsettled condition of gold has a depressing effect and transactions are exceedingly limited. We have no material change to note in prices.

Flour—Dull and drooping for sales.

Wheat—No transactions. Amber Michigan was offered at $1 75, with $1 74 bid. The only sale we hear of is that we heard of yesterday at $1 78—it would not sell at a fraction over yesterday's figures.

Corn—Sale early of 350 bush No. 1 at 88c. On 'Change it was offered at 89c, without finding a purchaser.

Oats—Held at 66c, buyers offer 65c.

Clover Seed—Sale 150 bush at $12.

Butter—Dull; last sales at 25c for nice roll.

Detroit Iron Market.

Market firm at the recent decline. We quote:

Boiler, rolled	9	Massillon	70 50
Boiler, hammered	10½	L. sup pig, net	62 50
Ame sheet No 7 to No 14	10	Mottled pig, net	57 50
Ame Russia sheet	27	Nail rods per lb	17@18
Ame Connar, iron	7½	Hoop iron 1 to 2 in	9½@10¼
Sing bar, per lb	6		

NAILS—Prices steady, 10, $8; 8, $8 25; 6, $8 50; 4, $8 75; 3, $9 25—cut spikes, $9 25; clinch nails, $12 75, net cash.

STEEL—American blister, 18c; English do, 16@28c; German, 28c; cast steel, 35@38c; spring and shear, 18@20c.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Bayard	Marshall	Parkersburg
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
America	Golding	St. Louis.
Emma Graham	Snell	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about ten feet water in the channel, and falling. The weather was warm.

THE first-class packet Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. Conway, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

THE fine packet Guidon, Capt. J. W. Batchelor, is fast filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville. The first clerk, Mr. Whitaker, says he has a few choice rooms for those that call early.

THE first class steamer Nevada, Capt. W. S. Evans, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. We are pleased to learn that our old friend, Capt. James Mellon, has taken charge of the office. What the Captain don't know about that department is not worth learning.

Cincinnati.—Tuesday's *Commercial* has the following:

Low water Ohio is overflowing its banks, and the Cumberland and Tennessee are also over their banks, but falling. There is fifteen feet in the Mississippi, from Saint Louis to Cairo.

The Revenue came in from Pittsburgh with two hundred tons, and was full of passengers all the way down. She is receiving a new pair of chimneys and is also loading for Pittsburgh.

The Wanamita left for Pittsburgh with a fair trip of freight and passengers.

Captain Dales has retired from the office of the Nora, to "visit the old folks at home." Mr. A. Kin is his successor.

Captain J. H. Porter, late of the Kate Porter, left for Pittsburgh in last night's train. He is building another new little steamer at Shousetown, Pennsylvania.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Annie Laurie, Rob Roy, Kate Robinson, Robert Moore, Bostona No. 2, Jewess, Onward, Sherman, Missouri, Lady Gay, Anna, Monsoon, Revenue, Cottage No. 2, C. Mee, Porter.

The wife of Steamboat Agent Bennett was severely injured in the eye from being hit by a spittoon during the scramble for supper on the Lady Gay.

Louisville—Monday's *Press* says: The river has been steadily falling since Friday morning last, it having attained its highest point during Thursday night, and up to dark last evening it had fallen six feet nine inches. The weather was cool and clear Saturday, and quite pleasant and warm yesterday, though a high wind was prevailing.

THE EXTENT OF THE FLOOD.—The Ohio river at its prese. t rise has been higher than at any one period since 1847. It commenced swelling here on Thursday evening the 2d inst., and was steadily rising for eight days, without an hour's abatement, until it had reached its highest point on Friday morning last. It had been at a stand for several hours, but soon began to fall rapidly, the highest point by the marks on a level with the lock wall at the foot of the canal, being 38 feet 9 inches. By the mark at the head of the canal, there were 34 feet 10 inches water in the canal. The following is the highest stage of water in the channel at the three greatest floods:

Years.	Feet.	Inches.
1858, in the channel	38	9
1847, " "	38	3
1832, " "	35	11

By this it will be seen that the present freshet was six feet six inches below the flood of 1847, and seven feet two inches less than the great flood of 1832.

The present rise was a few inches higher than that of 1862, or 1860, and we think it was fully equal to that of 1851.

The Yorktown came in from Nashville Saturday, and, after receiving 200 hhds of tobacco for Pittsburgh, went over to the new Lowell mill, on the falls, for a lot of flour.

Coal for steamboat use at Cairo has declined from 50 cents per bushel to 38 cents.

Cairo, March 11.—The river rose six inches, and is now within five feet of the top of the levees. Weather clear and cold; business fair.

The running time of the Missouri from New Orleans to Cairo was less than four days, against a big rise all the way.

The Adelia and Little Martin are in the Government service, and light.

The Osborn had a moderate trip. She added very little.

The Anderson had 200 bbls of flour and a moderate trip of assorted freight, and full of passengers. She contradicts the report, brought by the Armada, of the sinking of the steamer Superior at Clarksville.

St. Louis.—Monday's *Democrat* says: The river at this point was falling rapidly yesterday. There is fifteen feet water to Cairo, six feet to Keokuk, three and a half feet on the Lower Rapids, twelve feet in the Illinois, three and a half feet in the Missouri. The Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, White and Arkansas are at high stage.

The weather is again very fine. Business is active and prospects cheering. Shipments are large and steady to White, Arkansas and Nashville, and brisk elsewhere, chiefly, however, Government freight.

The Leonidas left yesterday for the Ohio with the best trip of the season, being full of passengers, and full of freight. She has 2,000 bbls flour for Pittsburgh, 400 tons grain for Louisville and Cincinnati, and other freight.

—Freights—To New Orleans—Flour, $1 00 per bbl; pork, $1 50; ordinary freight, 50c per 100 lbs; cattle, $15 per head. To way points below Memphis, 75c per 100 pounds.

To Memphis—Flour 85c per bbl; pork, whisky and salt, $1 50 per bbl; live stock, $6 per head, and ordinary pound freight, 50c per 100 lbs. To Cincinnati and Louisville by River—Heavy freight, 40c; light do, 60 to 75c. To Pittsburgh —Heavy freight, 65c; light do, $1@1 25 per 100 lbs, and flour, $1 25 per bbl.

The Davenport *Gazette* says: Garrett Myers, who piloted the first steamboat ever built (the Dubuque) from Dubuque to New Orleans, resides in Scott county, Iowa. He is eighty-five years of age.

GARRISON ORDERS No. 9.—The subjoined order from Quartermaster General Meigs will be read with interest by all steamboatmen and those interested in river matters:

RIVER AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION, Feb. 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS [No. 9]

On and after the first day of March next, boats belonging to Government, or being under charter, impressment, or otherwise in Government service on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be required to keep a log or daily journal of all the movements and transactions of such boats—noting the day and hour of departure from different points, the distance moved, number of men, quantities of freight or animals transported, the points from and to which transportation has been furnished, time detained in taking in fuel, quantity taken and when purchased, the price paid for the same, the hour and place of passing other boats, and all accidents or incidents of importance connected with the navigation; also, copies of all orders received, connected with the movement or management of the boat.

There will also be appended to each report a certified copy of the pay roll, and expenditures on account of the boat for the month, under the general heads of wages, stores, repairs, fuel, &c., also a general abstract or summary of the amount of transportation performed during the month.

The log will be kept in a good, substantially-bound book, and will be open to the Quartermaster having such a boat in charge.

At the end of each month duplicate copies of the said log, certified by the Captain or Master of the boat, will be made and forwarded to the Quartermaster on whose rolls or by whose authority the boat is in service, one copy of which will be preserved by him, and the other immediately forwarded to this office, with his approval or disapproval of the same as involving the question of the margin, "River and Rail Transportation, Fourth Division."

Until this order is complied with, the Quartermaster in charge of such books will not pay the officers or charter money.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster Gen., Brevet Maj. Gen.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Simpson & K, 1 car S stuff, 1 car Bdo; B A Fahnestock, 12 bxs; Pittsburgh Paper Co., 21 bdls paper; W Speed & Co, 1 car do; Wm Haslage, 4 bbls O meal, 14 half barrels barley; E Heazelton, 5 bbls prime barley, 15 half do do; J P Palmer, 5 box tools; A Parsons, 15 pkgs of moving; Snowden & Mc, 2 cases mdse; Taylor, 102 bgs corn, 73 bgs barley; G & J Stewart, 1 car corn; J W Harrison, 150 bbls paper; T C Jenkins, 101 bbls paper; Jas Bell & Bro, 111 bgs corn; J B Lyon & Co, 17 cks pearls.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Shoonaker & L, 10 tes mats; Thos Moore, 86 bags rye; Iarman & Co, 10 bbls whisky; Hussey & Mills, 1 bbl flour; E Dilthey, 7 bxs glassware; G Hussey, 1 box sheet copper; J Palmer & Co, 24 dozen brooms; B Wallace, 166 sacks corn; J Moorhead & Bro, 31 sks wheat and rye; A R Stewart, 48 sks oats; G & H Croth, 1 lot hides.

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